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Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.
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Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted.
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1860...Summer Arrangement...1860
On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets.
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Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.
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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860
[illegible timetable]
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The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.
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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible timetable]
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FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and Northwest, via—
Chicago & Northwestern Railway
Two daily trains leave, viz:—
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3.00 pm.—For Rockford and Janesville.
9.30 "—Night Express.
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible timetable]
E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.
[illegible timetable]
S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.
[illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.
[illegible]

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860. NUMBER 41.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The quidnuncs were agitated yesterday by a rumor sent out by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* to the effect that Mr. Breckinridge had called a consultation of his friends to discuss the propriety of his withdrawal. The telegraph last evening brought no confirmation of the improbable intelligence.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

This distinguished gentleman having signified his willingness to visit Illinois and address the people between the 28th of August and the 9th of September, commencing at Marshall, Clark county, on the former day, the State Central Committee have made a series of appointments for him which will be found elsewhere in this paper. Let the Old Guard of the counties which are in his list turn out and give him a rousing welcome!

MR. SHEAHAN'S CARD.

As a rule, we endeavor to pry into the private affairs of our neighbors as little as possible. The copying of a portion of a letter from Chicago to the New York *World*, in which the sale of the *Times* was the subject of comment, seemed to be a departure from our usual course. We printed the letter as we found it, as an item of news of local interest, but without endorsing it. We are glad to see that its material statements are denied by one of the parties in the transaction.

Cassius M. Clay's Appointments.

Cassius M. Clay, Esq., the distinguished pioneer of freedom in Kentucky, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Marshall (Clark Co.) ... Aug. 28.
Kankakee ... Aug. 30.
Marengo ... Aug. 31.
Rockford ... Sept. 1.
Mt. Carroll ... Sept. 3.
Pekin ... Sept. 4.
Sycamore ... Sept. 5.
Joliet ... Sept. 6.
Ottawa ... Sept. 7.
Henry (Marshall Co.) ... Sept. 8.

Mr. Clay will be accompanied at Ottawa and Henry by Francis A. Hoffman, Esq., the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AND CORN.

To give our readers an idea of the commerce of Chicago this year compared with last, we append the following table, showing the receipts of wheat and corn alone in this city for the first half of August, compared with 1859:

	Wheat.	Corn.
1860	1,394,673	1,024,187
1859	208,021	275,958
Inc. this year	1,186,652	748,229—Total...1,934,877

Our readers must recollect that this increase is on wheat and corn only. Yesterday the receipts of all kinds of grain amounted to 274,518 bushels—162,294 bushels of which was wheat. The shipments of wheat yesterday were 191,936 bushels.

SUPPRESSES THE RECORD.

We have been anxious to put before the readers of the *Times and Herald* certain important avowals and opinions of its Presidential candidates. We have respectfully asked it to publish them, and have been met with a flat refusal. We have offered to pay for them as advertisements, but with like ill success. We have proposed to publish in return, any extracts or utterances of our candidates that the *Times and Herald* might select. But this fair proposition has been met with sneers and ridicule. It is called "an unfair proposition," which "it will not accept." It is pretended that we "want to go back twenty-five years "amid all the changing phases of political "agitation to get a chance to patch up garbled "extracts," &c.

Nothing of the sort. The extracts shall be complete paragraphs, neither "patched" nor "garbled." We desire to place no forced or false meaning on them, but simply lay them before the Democratic readers of the *Times and Herald*, and let each man draw his own conclusions therefrom. Furthermore we promise to furnish no extract "a quarter of a century old," nor the half of it, nor even the quarter of it. We shall not go beyond the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the enunciation of "my great principle." And if this is declined on the score of age, we will confine ourselves to extracts from the record of Douglas and Johnson for the year 1860. Is that going too far back. Can the *Times and Herald* be neither coaxed, bought or shamed into letting its readers see the opinions and positions of its candidates on the great issues of the campaign?

The *Times and Herald* editor requests the privilege of editing a column of this paper for three months, which we regard as a good joke but a poor dodge. We submit, that until he learns to conduct the columns under his control with the respectable ability that modesty suggests, he should content himself with editing *one* paper.

BELL-EVERETT IN ILLINOIS.

Some weeeks since the Louisville *Journal*, having acccomplished a fusion of the Know Nothings and Irish Catholics in Kentucky on the basis of having the latter all vote for the candidates of the former without getting anything in return, commenced urging its party friends in Illinois and Indiana to get up electoral tickets forthwith, and to prevent by all means the election of Lincoln by the people. In other words, to pay off the debt incurred to the Douglasites in Kentucky by giving them an equivalent lift in Illinois. Straightway half a dozen members of the Fillmore organization in this city, who went for Douglas with all their might in 1858, and who are going for him with all their might in 1860, called a meeting here a month ago, and after voting down a resolution pledging themselves to go for Bell and Everett and for no one else, and voting out of the caucus all who insisted that there should be no cheating or trading with the Democracy, they called a Convention to be held at Decatur on the 16th inst. The Convention was held yesterday, if that can be called a Convention which has no constituency behind it. Thirty-six counties, (about one-third of the State,) are said to have been represented. Three of the nominees for State officers were taken from Sangamon county. With the exception of the candidate for Governor (John T. Stewart, Esq) the names are nearly all new to the people. An electoral ticket was nominated, and the leaders returned home congratulating each other on their scheme for paying off the Kentucky debt. *Perhaps* they desire to send the choice of the President to the House of Representatives where Bell has only one vote and Breckinridge thirteen. Perhaps they are working for the other thing. They expect to get not more than three nor less than two thousand votes, out of two hundred and sixty thousand in the whole State, for their ticket.

Meanwhile we commend to the rank and file of the party, if it can be said to have any such encumbrance, the following words of advice from an able, honest and zealous Bell-Everett organ in Maryland—the Cumberland *Telegraph*:

"It is a fact that is beginning to manifest itself that the game that is being played in certain portions of the country has waked up a [illegible] spirit in the bosom of many of the friends of the Union cause. They, like ourselves, are honest in their support of Bell. [illegible] avowed purpose of defeating the Republicans, if such suspicions become general they will damage beyond expression the cause of the Union candidates, for the Opposition cannot be—they will not be—turned over to their ancient and bitter enemies, no, never, while the sun and moon endure. They want a change in the policy of the Government—they feel keenly the effects of the mismanagement of our national affairs, and they are determined to have a change. They wish to secure it by the election of John Bell to the Presidency, and if they fail in that, we speak that which we know, so far as this section of the country is concerned, they desire the election of Abraham Lincoln.

"With a conviction of this fact, we say, if any of our friends in the free States, after a fair, candid, impartial examination of the matter, should deem it unwise, impolitic or useless to run a Bell and Everett ticket, our advice is to unite with the friends of Mr. Lincoln, as far preferable and much more honorable, than a union with either division of the Democracy."

Breckinridge State Convention of Iowa.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 14, 1860.

The quiet and harmony of this beautiful "City of Bluffs" has been sadly disturbed for a day or two by the gathering of the "hard fisted," who have been terribly exercised over the "state of the Union." The Convention assembled yesterday morning, John Johns temporary Chairman. Your readers will bear in mind that this is not the veteran who footed it so many miles to reach the cars for the purpose of attending our "Chicago Convention," and who spoke so nobly there in defence of free principles, but a young lawyer, for some years a resident of this city, and latterly the editor of a Democratic sheet here. He is a son of Bishop Johns of Virginia, and possessed of considerable talents, which are evidently running in a wrong direction. In his speech on taking the chair, he said: "We are assembled here for two purposes. The first to promote the good of the country, the second, the good of the party. The national Democratic party is to be reorganized on the basis of the Constitution," etc. He denied that they were bolters, asserting that the Breckinridge wing was recognized by every true Democrat from the J. B. down to the lowest stratum. Bro. Johns then subsided amidst tremendous applause from several boys, and the Convention proceeded to business. The several committees were appointed, and every thing seemed to be going on harmoniously, when Col. Heath of Dubuque, launched a firebrand in the midst of what proved to be a collection of the most combustible material. It was in the shape of a resolution, having for its object the union of the Democratic party in the State. Col. Heath made a fervent speech in support of his resolution, in which he took occasion to administer to gentlemen of the "Johns" school a severe castigation. He said that his motives in taking this course were not personal either to himself or any one else, but he had been forced into it by the solicitations of many friends in the party to which he belonged. After an excited, and to outsiders interesting, debate, the resolution was referred to the proper committee. At the afternoon session the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Gen. P. S. Espy, of Lee County for President, with a Vice from each county, and two Secretaries. Gen. Espy on taking the Chair made a non-committal speech, the purport of which was that "we are here to strengthen the hands of those who are with us in principle throughout the length and breadth of the Union." The committee on resolutions reported a series, endorsing the Breckinridge and Lane nominations, and repudiating Douglas, declaring the former to sustain principles which were time honored by the party; sustaining the Dred Scott decision; ridiculing "Squatter Sovereignty;" pitching into the Republican party generally, and lastly reiterating their allegiance to the "Whole Union," and to show they were in earnest in this they fully endorsed the administration of James Buchanan.

An Executive Committee of the State was appointed with Austin Corbin of Davenport as Chairman, when the Committee reported the resolution of Col. Heath favoring union with the Douglas party. A heated debate again ensued and several spicy speeches were made, amendments and substitutes without number were offered—some of which were adopted and others tabled. Finally amid the most intense excitement the question was taken and the resolutions declared carried. At this stage of the proceedings a number of the delegates who were unalterably opposed to the union of the two wings openly declared their determination to vote for Lincoln rather than for the "mongrel ticket" which was likely to emanate from the action of the Convention, and accordingly withdrew. This created a stir, but the vigorous efforts made by the Chair restored a partial quiet and the Convention formed an Electoral Ticket, which as it now stands, is straight out for Breckinridge and Lane. Divers speeches followed, and resolutions of thanks were adopted to the officers and to Col. Heath for his services on the National Committee, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The general impression in the city is that no union can be effected between the two factions as the leaders of both are opposed to anything like a fair compromise. Last night at the Burtis House several of the delegates became warm in a discussion of the matter, and a free fight seemed to be in prospect, but it ended as their efforts generally do in sound and fury. Lincoln is all right in Iowa. W. W. W.

Henry County Awake.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

KEWANEE, ILL., Aug. 15, 1860.

Your article in to day's PRESS AND TRIBUNE calling for information in regard to the real political condition of things in Henry, Stark, Rock Island, Knox and adjoining counties, and repeating what the Douglas orators in the Southern part of the State are claiming here has created a sensation in these parts, you may be assured, for it indicates an amount of desperate assurance and unscrupulous braggadocio on the part of the enemy that is perfectly unparalleled. The Republicans regard it with mingled indignation, derision and contempt. There is not the slightest foundation for any such claim on their part.

I have resided here, and have been perfectly familiar with the leading men of both parties, and with the political influences in this and adjoining counties, for over five years. I have, during all that time had superior opportunities by repeated canvasses, and intimate acquaintance with the people in different relations, to know the strength of parties, and I most solemnly declare that there is no ground whatever for our Democratic friends to claim any accessions to their ranks from ours, while I do know of numerous changes from their ranks, and can give the names and residences.

In Henry county, our majority in 1856 was 1000 and a fraction. In 1858 it was 1100 and over. This year our majority for Lincoln will *not be less than thirteen hundred*, and if it should reach 1,500 it will not surprise at all. We are united, hopeful, earnest and strong, and working steadily, faithfully and effectually. We have had few if any great demonstrations, but we are holding spirited and successful meetings in all the school districts on purpose to reach men who wont go to the big mass conventions. We talk to the people earnestly and candidly and supply them with documents.

I send you slips showing the kind of meetings we have. The same is being done in the other counties named, and done effectually. We know what we are about; fully comprehend the importance of our vote, and we are not deceived.

The Republican majority will be increased on any former vote all through this region. No storm ever will keep our voters at home in November, as it did, in 1858, when they knew that our ticket (by districts) would be carried at any rate. We shall have some large meetings at the proper time, but at present such men as Henderson, Pleasant, Carr, Allen, Hosford and myself will be hard and effectually at work reaching men never reached before, and doing the very work most needed.

I don't want newspaper notoriety, and therefore don't write this for publication over my own name, though I will hold myself personally responsible for every word of it. *The Republican majorities will be increased largely in all the counties named on any former vote!* Remember this next November and hold me responsible for it.

Very truly, J. H. HOWE.

Then and Now.

When the news of Frank Blair's defeat in 1858, reached Douglas, he threw up his hat and gave three cheers. When he heard of his late triumphant election we suppose he threw down his hat and uttered three groans.

Gov. Seward's Speech in Boston.

[From the Boston Atlas and Bee, 14th.]

CITIZENS OF BOSTON—OF MASSACHUSETTS—I have heard, from the honored Chief Magistrate of your State, my excellent and esteemed friend, your explanation. Something, however, seems to me to be due from myself, to you and to the country, for the unexpected surprise which has overtaken me. It is so contrary to the habit of my whole life to be arrested on a journey—[laughter]—which had for its object but the performance of a duty of friendship, and was commenced and prosecuted, and hoped to be ended in a manner entirely private, that I am sure some explanation will be expected of me. Now, my explanation, fellow-citizens, is a very simple one. I have been very weak. I have committed a great blunder. I have made a great mistake. My first mistake was in supposing that it was safe to trust to a railroad for a conveyance through New England and down East, instead of the telegraph. [Laughter.] I found out my mistake only when it was too late; for although I succeeded in finding the Wide-Awakes at Bangor fast asleep in the middle of the day, yet I very quickly discovered that they woke up quite too soon for the convenience of a quiet traveler. [Laughter.]

I certainly have not besought, and have not desired any demonstration of consideration at the hands of my fellow citizens. There are many reasons why I prefer to seek the satisfaction of the attempt to perform my duty, in my own conscience, and not in the plaudits of my fellow men; but it is God's will that we must be overruled and disappointed, and I have submitted with such graciousness as I can. [Laughter.] Fellow citizens, I have endeavored, all along this road—for this, I think, is the seventh or eighth time that I have been called out to meet a kind and cordial welcome, on this day only—I have endeavored to accommodate myself to this reception by treating it as a light and trivial affair, trusting that those who have been so exceedingly kind to me would believe, after all, that there was gratitude, unexpressed and strong, under the face of a simple, honest good nature. ["Good"] But, fellow citizens, the case is altered when I come upon the soil of Massachusetts. I cannot say that I have a veneration, though I have a profound affection for Vermont. Her statesmen are not my teachers, her people are but my equals. Although I honor them and respect them, love them for their fidelity to the cause of justice and humanity, they are still but my fellow laborers in the vineyard. I can say the same of New Hampshire, that I know none of her statesman or her sons who were earlier in the field than the statesmen and sons of New York. I can say the same of the State of Maine, which I have visited—great and honorable as the works are which have been done in those States by the champions of human rights, I am their equal; I have received their cordial welcome as an expression of esteem and kindness.

But it is altogether different in the State of Massachusetts. Here I can play no part; I can affect no disguise; because, although not a son of Massachusetts, nor even of New England born, I feel and know it my duty to confess that if I have ever studied the interests of my country and of humanity, I have studied it in the schools of Massachusetts. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] If I have ever conceived a resolution to maintain the rights and interests of these free States in the union of the Confederacy, I learned it from Massachusetts, [Renewed cheering.] It is twenty-two years ago, not far from this season, when a distinguished and venerable statesman of Massachusetts had retired to his home, a few miles in the suburbs of your city, under the censure of his fellow-citizens, driven home to his quarters by the peltings of remorseless pro slavery people, that I, younger then, of course, than I am now, made a pilgrimage from my own own home, which was not molested on my way to the Sage of Quincy—[applause]—there to learn from him what became a citizen of the United States, in view of the deplorable condition of the intelligence and sentiment of the country under its demoralization by the power of slavery. And there I received, and thence I have derived, every resolution, every sentiment, that has animated and inspired me in the performance of my duty as a citizen of the United States, all this time. I know, indeed, that these sentiments have not always been popular, even in the State of Massachusetts. I know that citizens of Massachusetts, as well as citizens of other States, have attempted to drive the disciples of that illustrious teacher from their policy. But it is to-night that I am free to confess that whenever any man, wherever he might be found, whether he was of Northern or Southern birth, whether he was of the "solid men of Boston" or of the light men of Mississippi, have assailed me for the maintenance of those doctrines, I have sought to commune with his spirit, and to learn from him whether the thing in which I was engaged was well and worthily done.

What a commentary upon the wisdom of man is given in this single fact, that fifteen years only after the death of John Quincy Adams, the people of the United States, who hurled him from power and from place, are calling to the head of the nation, to the very seat from which he was expelled, Abraham Lincoln—[enthusiastic cheers]—whose claim to that seat is that he confesses the obligation of that higher law—[which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and that he avows himself, for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. [Prolonged cheering.] This, gentlemen, is my simple confession. I desire, now, only to say to you that you have arrived at the last stage of this conflict before you reach the triumph which is to inaugurate this great policy into the government of the United States. [Cheers.] You will bear yourselves manfully. It behooves you, solid men of Boston, if you are here—[a voice—"They are"]—and if the solid men are not here then the lighter men of Massachusetts, to bear onward and forward, first in the ranks, the flag of freedom. [Cheers.] I am somewhat turned about, I confess to you, by the strange language and dialects to which I listen here—[laughter]—but I believe I shall speak accurately if I say I have been "down East," and I bring you the assurance from that quarter that the whole East is coming up to this conflict with the resolution, the determination and the confidence of victory. [Applause.] I should not allude to my own State if it were not that some Democrats I have heard make strong claims upon the popular vote in the State of New York. I have not often been mistaken, and I therefore venture to correct these remarks of others—[laughter and applause]—by saying to you what I said to the Republicans of Maine, when they told me that it was moderate enough to say that they have twenty thousand majority for Lincoln and Hamlin, but that they had some uneasiness about the State of New York—that they might set down their majority in Maine at their own figure, and then multiply it by four, and they would approximate the majority in the State of New York. [Loud cheers and cries of "Good."] But I have the same testimony to give you substantially in relation to all the free States together, with the assurance that, for the first time, this banner will be unfurled in safety in many of the slave States. But let not your thoughts or expectations be confined to the present hour. I tell you, fellow-citizens, that with this victory comes the end of the power of slavery in the United States. [Cheers.] I think I may assume that a Democrat is a man who maintains the creed of one or the other branch of the Democratic party at the present day. Assuming that to be so, I tell you, in all sincerity, that the last Democrat in the United States is born. [Great laughter and cheering. A voice—"I hope so."] Gentlemen, it remains only to thank you for this kind reception, and to express my best wishes for your individual health and happiness, and for the prosperity and greatness of your noble city and interesting and honored State.

Gov. Seward retired amid enthusiastic and continued plaudits.

The Disunion Twaddle.

The prospect is, that the South will submit to Mr. Lincoln's election, if not gracefully, at worst sullenly, and without offering any active resistance to his inauguration, or to the acts of his administration, if they do not prove aggressive. So tame a contest is not calculated to stir up hot blood. The final impression which the canvass will leave on the Southern mind, will not be the settled hatred sometimes engendered by violent and exasperating party warfare, but acquiescence in a result which will have been long foreseen and calmly awaited. Whether Mr. Lincoln's election will be a good thing for the country, is a question on which we express no opinion. Time will solve that problem. But if his election be an event which those who most deprecate are powerless to prevent, the earlier that conclusion is reached the better for the tranquility of the country. Before the 4th of March the Southern mind will have become so accustomed to its contemplation, that the mere accession of a Republican to power will have lost its terror, and Mr. Lincoln's administration, like any other, will be allowed to stand on its merits, and will be judged by the wisdom or unwisdom of its measures and policy.—*New York World.*

A Double Disappointment.

What will the Douglas and Breckinridge organs do to avert the double disappointment which has overtaken them both, by the unexpected result of the Arkansas election? Each faction claimed the supposed election of Johnson, as Governor, as a triumph, but it turns out Johnson is defeated, and that Rector, the Independent Democratic candidate, who was not recognised by either the Douglas or Breckinridge organs, is the successful man. When the first news of the Arkansas election was received, the Louisville *Courier* consoled itself for the defeat of McClarty in Kentucky, by bringing out its big gun and proclaiming the election of Johnson a great Breckinridge triumph. The organs of the party elsewhere did the same thing, including the St. Louis *Bulletin*. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* shortly after claimed that Johnson was supported by Major Flourney, Albert Rust and all other Douglas men in Arkansas, and that the Breckinridge principle of secession, disunion, etc., was represented by Rector, the supposed defeated. What will they say now? If the *Courier* and *Bulletin* were right, Breckinridge has been rebuked; if the *Enquirer* was correct, then Douglas has sustained a defeat.—*Missouri Democrat.*

A Search.

Everybody has read of the search of Japhet for a father. It was an astonishing performance; but nothing like as extraordinary as the search of Douglas for a mother.

Telegraph to St. Paul.

A telegraph line will be opened to St. Paul, Minnesota, for the use of the public in a few days. Winslow & Young, of St. Paul, are the builders and owners of the line.

Sale of the Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your issue of Aug. 16th you publish a letter from the N. Y. *World*, and, editorially, call the attention of your readers to that part purporting to give a history of the sale of the Chicago *Times* establishment. In the letter thus published by you are the following strictures:

"He (C. H. McCormick) next commenced buying up the outstanding obligations of the *Times*. From a paper mill agent, he easily procured the sum of claims against his hated rival. From power-press builders and type founders he purchased $3,000 more debts of the concern. Then he took up two or three thousand dollars of extended paper in bank, and bought a few thousand dollars worth of judgments—in all about $22,000. When thus prepared for war, he sent his business man, a little Scotchman called Cameron, to see Mr. Sheahan about buying the *Times*. At last, the latter would not listen to the proposal, but he could do nothing when the canny Scot pulled out his wallet and exhibited over $20,000 of *Times* obligations, and demanded payment instantly. This brought Sheahan to his senses. And after a week's negotiation Sheahan submitted to fate, and the concern quietly passed into McCormick's possession. The great reaper was avenged! Other creditors came forward with claims sufficient to absorb the remaining $6,000, so that Sheahan and Price step out of the concern without realizing a dollar from it. The foregoing is the correct history of the sale of the *Times*."

The above paragraph is utterly destitute of truth, and the writer, or his informant, has drawn upon a lively imagination for his statements; not one of the details of his "history" of the sale of the *Times*, given by him, has the slightest foundation in truth.

Yours very truly, JAS. W. SHEAHAN.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1860.

The New York *Herald* is becoming quite crazed at the imminent prospect of Lincoln's election, and indulges from day to day in the most frantic appeals to all parties to coalesce to prevent such a result. This is rather in contrast with its warm support of Fremont in 1856; but should be accepted as a good omen by the Republicans, whose cause it seriously damaged in the last Presidential election.

GOV. MORGAN TO BE RENOMINATED.

There is little doubt that Gov. Morgan of New York will be nominated by the Republicans for re election. This course will prevent heart-burnings and discussion, and add strength to the general ticket.

SEWARD ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Seward will take the stump earnestly for Lincoln, but not with the view to the premiership, as has been unjustly and untruly charged. He has no desire for a continuance in public life, and will simply discharge a duty he owes the party by giving Lincoln a warm and hearty support.

THE TEXAS SCARE.

Exaggerated reports are again being circulated about an insurrection in Texas, in which large numbers of Abolitionists are said to be engaged. These canards have no foundation in fact, and are gotten up for political effect, to damage the Republican cause with the conservative masses.

PERSONAL.

The death of Mrs. Holt, wife of the Postmaster General, has already been announced to you by telegraph. The remains of this estimable lady left to-day in the afternoon train for Louisville, Ky.

Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, left for Pike's Peak, this afternoon, to settle the Indian difficulties in that section.

He is satisfied that he will be able to bring the Indians to satisfactory terms, and establish quiet and order among them.

THE REPORTED INDIAN BATTLES.

The reported great fight between the Osawatomie and Delaware Indians, near Fort Ripley, is not credited by the Indian Bureau.

AFTER DOUGLAS' INCONSISTENCY.

The Southern Breckinridge papers are publishing, with comments unfavorable to Mr. Douglas' consistency, some speeches which he made in 1852, in which he denounced Gen. Scott's nomination as sectional, because it was forced upon the party, by the sectional Northern wing. These journals think that Mr. Douglas must find himself, in 1860, in Gen. Scott's position.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE IN BALTIMORE.

I learn that the Republican cause is increasing there so rapidly that a prospect exists that the Republicans may successfully contest for the supremacy, this fall, with their divided opponents. More associations are being organized; and the Germans, and a large portion of the late American party, are coming into them. The "Reformers" intend again to take the field, and present candidates for Mayor and other local officers. It is understood Mayor Swann again desires re-election, and will seek a nomination at the hands of the Union party.

THE CITY.

THE PANOPTICON.—The rush to see the Panopticon still continues at Kingsbury Hall.

☞ A house went up the river on a scow. It is the second moved in this manner this season.

☞ Prof. O. M. Mitchell is to lecture in this city the coming season. So is John B. Gough.

☞ Winchell is coming. This is far from being solemn tidings to those who know Winchell.

☞ Joys & Frisble's vacant ice houses burned on the North Branch, were insured for $1,000 in the Hartford Insurance Co.

☞ The National Teachers' Association propose to hold their next year's session in Chicago. They couldn't do better.

VENETIAN NIGHT.—The third Venetian Night will take place at the Hyde Park House on Tuesday, 21st inst.

TO JOLIET.—Seven recent graduates of the Recorder's Court, went down to Joliet yesterday morning, in charge of Sheriff John Gray.

☞ The Lady Elgin has arrived, and brings another lot of that superb rasberry jam. For sale at 22 State street.

SAD.—A dearth of items tells hard on the profession. One of the locals of the city has been forced to go to the Poor House from this cause, as witness yesterday's *Journal*.

☞ The pavement on Dearborn street is being put to rights. It was quite time. It has been like Jordan, a "hard road to trabble," for some months past.

☞ There are no courts in session. Judges are rusticating. The Bar are enjoying vacation sweets, and the client world lying back for a fresh start in the fall.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Wood, Ill.; Hon. R. W. Peckham, New York: Capt. W. M. Gardner, U. S. A.; G. W. Cass, President of the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Fort Wane R. R.; and Misses Bateman are stopping at the Tremont House.

☞ On Wednesday evening the blinds of the building, on the corner of May and Lake streets, were dried open, the window sash raised, and property to the amount of $20 taken from the room.

THE KENOSHA EXCURSION.—Bishop Simpson will deliver the address at the Kenosha excursion for Saturday. Cars leave the old Milwaukee Depot at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Let everybody get ready and take this pleasant trip enjoying the additional intellectual treat.

WIDE AWAKES.—At a meeting of the Chicago Wide-Awake Club, (South Side) held to elect officers to fill vacancies, Geo. W. Gage, Esq., was unanimously elected Commander, and W. Hudson Osborne and Alfred S. Aldrich, Captains. A. D. Bradley was elected Vice President, and Henry Howland, Charles H. Ham and Leonard Lamperts, Directors.

HOW TO CATCH SPECKLED TROUT.—Take the right kind of bait, any good currency will do, and drop round to Matt. Conley's International Restaurant, on Couch place. He has several hundred pounds of the finest Mackinac trout that ever wriggled a fin, and is ready to fill orders, or—all who drop in at the International. Its a way he has.

BASE BALL.—We understand that the Atlantic and Excelsior second nines are to play a match game of base-ball on the 20th inst. The second nine of the Atlantics having challenged the second nine of the Excelsiors. This match promises to be a very interesting one, as it brings to notice many first-class players, who have never before appeared as contestants for "the ball." The grounds selected are the Prairie Cricket Grounds, on West Madison street.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.—In the month of July last, W. S. Howe, of the firm of H. S. Howe & Co., in the grain business in this city, bought 2,000 bushels of corn of Charles Dickinson, a commission merchant, paying him therefor a check on E. I. Tinkham & Co., for $870. Mr. Dickinson at the banking house in question, found the check was bogus, and on calling on Howe to make matters right, got only hollow promises, and finally Howe made a dissolving view of himself. Mr. Dickinson took steps for his arrest and by means of a requisition on the Governor of Wisconsin, Howe was found at Ripon in that State, and taken into custody by officer Whitney Frank of C. P. Bradley's force. He was brought to this city on Saturday, and yesterday examined before Justice Wallis, and held in $1000. Such grain operations are unusual hereaway, and are not to be tolerated.

Another Derrick Fallen—A Public Weakness, etc.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a large derrick in use by Mr. Button, the contractor on the new McCormick building on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, fell with a great crash, and much to the peril of passers-by. The accident was caused by the rotten state of the spar lashed to the top of the frame which gave way just as a heavy window-cap was being put in place over one of the third story windows on Randolph street.

Everything came down in a general wreck, the window-cap breaking through the massive stone flags of the sidewalk, and landing the debris in the vault beneath. Most fortunately no one was injured, though people were just before passing along beneath the derrick. A horse and wagon in the street had a narrow escape. Two little girls who were picking up chips in front of the building, were saved from injury by the daring of Mr. Button, who, seeing the stick give way rushed towards them and bore them away in safety, though his own hat was knocked off by a falling fragment.

Having thus disposed of this little incident, which, fortunately, has no worse result than a loss of about $100, to be borne by the contractor, the time seems a good one to allude to an amiable weakness of the public that is sure to come sharply out on such occasions of disaster. A railway train rushes down an embankment, and it is taken as *prima facie* evidence that the Company have no care or thought but to pile up rolling stock and passengers in just this manner, or, as in this instance, down comes a derrick in a street full of people, and the public mount the ruins and the contractor at the same time.

We had prepared a very sharp pencil to do justice to Mr. Button's "reckless disregard for life and limb," his own as well as those of others, especially as we were shown an inner fragment of the pole which had about the density and tenacity of old cheese. "Rotten" said the public, "and he knew it;" ought to be fined, of course, perhaps allowed to finish this building and get the street cleared of rubbish, and then take a turn in the Penitentiary for hanging heavy cap stones on rotten sticks plumb over the heads of the public.

But we knew Mr. Button to be an experienced builder, and that he had himself a stake in the strength of his derrick spars. So we looked at the fragments of the fallen pole and pondered thereupon. It should be a Mem. hereafter with everybody, not to to trust ash poles nor humanity from outside appearances. The spar externally looked weather-beaten, sure enough, and as "tough as a nut," we tried tried it with a knife, and the thin shavings were as horn. It was a case of dry rot. The centre of the stick was of little more strength than impacted meal. It was the the horn-like shell that deceived Mr. Button and made him believe that derrick No. 3 was the strongest in use on the building.

Just so people get deceived when a young man comes tumbling down from a place of high confidence in the minds of community, bringing with his fall a heavy freightage of parental pride and hope. He was sound and strong in apparent honesty yesterday; to-day is a felon or an exile. It was a case of dry rot. There are far too many of these thin shells of fair pretence covering a core of dry rot, and when they fall the public gather and marvel as they did yesterday over Mr. Button's derrick on Randolph street, but the real marvel is old as the agencies that will destroy the strength of timber, and sap human morality and integrity.

Still there is caution to be observed, and a choice in sticks. Mr. Button will probably abjure ash-poles for pine hereafter, and the public will guard against the evils of its own dry rot as much as before. We leave the reader to pick out the building material and the derrick lore from the choice bits of doctrine that have somehow got mixed in our item.

Premium List of the Mechanics Fair.

The following is the Premium List announced by the Mechanics Institute for their forthcoming Fair at the Wigwam. It is liberal and should as it doubtless will, call out much competition. The Fair is in honest hands, and in its management the interest and rights of *every exhibitor* is safe. The awards are in case. The Institute will also award *cash*, or its equivalent *specially*, upon articles according to the following classification—based upon their degree of merit. Medals and diplomas will also be awarded as first and second premiums.

CASH PREMIUMS.

Class 1—Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Products—$50.
Class 2—Machinery, Wrought Iron Works, Iron and Brass Cast Work, including Steam and Steam Fire Engines—$50.
Class 3—Cabinet Furniture, Upholstery, Paper Hanging, Fresco and Ornamental Painting—$30.
Class 4—Arts, Fine, Ornamental and Polite—$60.
Class 5—Masonry, Carpentry, Models and Building Contrivances, etc—$30.
Class 6—Marble Works, Wrought Stone and Composition, Imitation of Stone and Marble—$30.
Class 7—Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Gold and Silver Plated Ware, Hair Work, Work in Ivory, Lamps and Gas Fixtures—$40.
Class 8—Surgical and Dental Instruments, Dentistry, Mathematical, Philosophical, and Optical Instruments—$30.
Class 9—Carriages of all descriptions, Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, etc—$25.
Class 10—Hardware and Cutlery, Brass, Copper, Tin, Japan and Britannia Ware—$30.
Class 11—Burnish and Oil-cloth Work, China, Glass, Stone and Earthen Ware, and Window Glass—$15.
Class 12—Ventilating and Heating Apparatus, Stoves, Grates, Ranges, Furnaces, etc—$30.
Class 13—Hats, Caps and Furs, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Morocco, etc—$25.
Class 14—Domestic Woolen Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, etc—$25.
Class 15—Clothing, Furnishing, Hosiery and India Rubber Goods—$20.
Class 16—Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, Silks and Silk Goods—$20.
Class 17—Chemicals, Ores, Minerals, Soaps, Perfumery—$25.
Class 18—Bread and Flour, Confectionery, Preserves, Pickles, etc—$10.
Class 19—Pump Blocks, Coopers' Work and Tools, Ship Models, Boats, Cordage, etc—$10.
Class 20—Fire Arms and Implements of War, Sporting Apparatus, etc—$30.
Class 21—Book Binding, Morocco Work and Stock Printing and Printing Materials, etc—$20.
Class 22—Umbrellas, Canes, Fancy and Useful Works in Gutta Percha and Rubber—$20.
Class 23—Musical Instruments and Bells—$30.
Class 24—Worsted Works, Embroidery, and other Needle Work, Millinery, Shell Work, Wax and Bead Work—$20.
Class 25—Civil Engineering, Architectural Designs and Naval Architecture—$25.
Class 26—Natural History—$50.

Committees will be appointed to visit and make awards, upon such articles or specimens of workmanship, as may be entered for competition, and which, from the nature of the specimens, cannot be placed in the hall for exhibition, such as architecture, buildings, masonry, paintings, bridges, locomotives, railroad cars, steamboats, ship building, steam engines, heavy machinery, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—1. Goods from a distance should be addressed to "The Exhibition of Mechanics' Institute, Chicago, Ill.," and should have the nature of the articles, and the name of the party sending them, distinctly marked on the package. They should also be accompanied by a detailed invoice.

2. Depositors will state particulars, on entering their articles, whether for competition or exhibition only.

3. Where objections are raised, proof of origin may be required by the Judges or Directors.

We would repeat the announcement that James Hollingsworth, Esq., the Superintendent of the Fair, may be found at the North Committee room of the Wigwam, daily, from this time until the opening of the Fair, at the hours of 11 to 12 A. M., 5 to 6 P. M., to transact all business pertaining to the exhibition, and all persons can, from him obtain all necessary information respecting the same. At all other hours of the day, the entry books will be found at the Institute roms, No. 122 South Clark street.

The Lady Elgin.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the Lady Elgin on her return-trip from Lake Superior to Chicago, held August 13th, 1860, Prof. N. Porter, of Yale College, was appointed chairman, and Dr. E. Powell, of Chicago, secretary. It was then unanimously

Resolved, That it gives us great pleasure to express to Capt. Jack Wilson and the other officers of the Lady Elgin, our grateful appreciation of their uniform courtesy and thoughtful attention to us all throughout our delightful trip, and we shall esteem it a pleasure cordially to recommend this steamer to such of our friends as may intend to make this charming and healthful excursion. It was also

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to Capt. Wilson, and that it be published in the papers of Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee.

Signed, N. PORTER, Chairman.

FIRST CLEARANCE OF LUMBER FOR BOSTON.—The schooner St. Albans, Capt. Scott, left this port yesterday, bound for the port of Boston, by the way of the St. Lawrence. She carries 200,000 feet of black walnut lumber. The shippers are Messrs. Atwood, Knight & Co., of Chicago, and the Boston consignees Messrs. Willard, Everett & Co. It is the first direct shipment of lumber through to Boston from this city. The run will be made in about six weeks. Will the port of Boston enter Chicago on the list of its "exchanges?"

POLICE, yesterday was light. Mary Babbe, who was discharged from jail by the Grand Jury of the last Recorder's Court, was sent back again yesterday in default of $150 bail to answer a charge of stealing a bonnet from her stepmother. August Kollman was sent to jail in default of $500 bail for larceny of eight dollars from the saloon of Joseph Kahn, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street.

LONG LIVE GARIBALDI.

Who Will Help Him?

The rally at the Wigwam to-night, the occasion of the Grand Benefit Concert given to Garibaldi by the resident German musical talent, should leave no seats vacant. The sympathy for Garibaldi is generous and everywhere abundant, and over *one thousand* dollars should be realized to-night to aid him in his glorious work, the redemption of Italy. The following is the programme offered:

Overture from "Tell" ... Rossini.
Entire Great Western Band.
Oration ...
Casper Butz.
Star Spangled Banner ... Key.
(The audience are requested to join in the chorus.)
Frank Lumbard.
Musette, ballet air from the 17th century ...
Jacques Offenbach
Solo for Violoncello ...
A. Melms.
Introduction and Chorus, from "Lohengrin" ...
Richard Wagner.
Great Western Band.
"Garibaldi." Poem, written expressly for this occasion, by C. Butz, translated into English by H. Greenebaum. Read by Solomon M. Wilson.
Marseilles Hymn ...
De Passio.
Wedding March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream ... Mendelssohn.
Full Orchestra of the Great Western Band.

The Junk Trade.

The following is the ordinance passed at the late meeting of the Common Council, regulating the junk trade. There is no doubt but this traffic has been the teeming nursery of thieves, and that the dealers have many of them done a handsome business through the knavish industry of young lads about town. The ordinance should be strictly enforced, particularly the third section thereof.

AN ORDINANCE to license Junk Shops or places where second-hand goods are bought and sold.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

That no person shall hereafter keep a junk shop or place where second-hand clothes, silver, iron, tin, steel, brass, copper, pewter, lead, glass, rope, rags, or any other second-hand article are bought or sold without first obtaining a license therefor.

SEC. 2. The price of each license shall be fifty-two dollars, and every such license shall terminate upon the last day of July and commence upon the first day of August of each year.

SEC. 3. Every such person who shall purchase any second-hand articles as described in section two, from a minor, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and his license may be revoked in the discretion of the Mayor. And the same shall be the case whenever any such person shall refuse to give the city Marshal or any other person duly authorized by the Mayor, any information respecting the purchase of any article or thing.

THE ZOUAVES.—The *Times and Herald* wisely says that now is the time for the Zouaves to die, or rather, to turn from being "some military" to other pursuits. They have won glory enough to last them their whole lives. They cannot easily excel themselves, and should not drive their laurels. It has received their exclusive attention for months to achieve just this, and they have won it, at an outlay of zeal and patience that would have given any one and all of them honorable prominence in any of the callings of life. Let the boys transfer their self sacrificing drill to something that will fit them for honor and usefulness as civilians, and with the same ardor employed, a less glittering but more permanent reward will be theirs. "Fine words butter no parsnips;" so neither do fine military speeches or fine parades purchase, or supply the condiments for, a regular supply of vegetables of any kind whatever. They have wrought well in proving that the citizen soldier need not draw his *esprit du corps* from the canteen, but many of them have doubtless also learned that—it don't pay, at the present stipend of our volunteer militia, "nothing and board yourself."

BURGLARY.—Last night some burglars succeeded in unfastening the blinds of the window of the lower sleeping room of the house corner of Randolph and May streets, and through the window succeeded in stealing money, shirts and sleeve buttons from Mr. George Stearnes. The window had been raised about six inches for ventilation, and the burglars, after opening the window blinds, succeeded in snatching a pair of pants belonging to Mr. Stevens that were hanging on the head of the bed. This was probably done with a stick having a hook on the end of it. The thief took $4 from the wallet and left the papers, receipts, &c., on the window sill, and left the pants in the yard on the ground. He reached in with the stick again and succeeded in snatching a shirt that was thrown across a chair, which had a valuable pair of sleeve buttons attached, taking shirt, buttons and all. This is a new contrivance for stealing, and should be watched.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—McCormick's Building, a fine marble edifice, has reached the fourth story. The new Sherman House has the sixth story nearly finished. The foundations of the new Trinity Church on Jackson street are making good progress.

We yesterday glanced through the substantial and handsome new marble block of Henry Knights, a well-known enterprising colored resident, on Dearborn street near Madison. It is four stories high with a high basement. The front is of solid cut stone, and in excellent taste. Mr. Knights has been his own superintendent in the erection, and the building seems complete and admirable throughout. There are three stores, one of them double. On the upper floors the offices are large and airy, and well arranged. On the third floor, in the rear, is a neat and commodious hall that will seat about five hundred persons. The location of this block, in the immediate vicinity of the new Custom House, is one that will command for it much favor and preference with the business and general public.

THE RYAN FUND.—The entire receipts to the fund in aid of the family of poor Ryan, who was killed at the new Sherman House on Monday, is in the vicinity of $280. It will probably be carried to upwards of $300, by other sources. This sum is now in the hands of Cornelius Price, Esq., the contractor on the Sherman House, and he will seek for it an investment in such form and manner as shall make the sum of the most permanent value to the widow and her children, either by the purchase of a cheap lot, or placing it at interest. The charitably disposed may still further aid this worthy object by sending donations to Mr. Price, or to this office, for him. The charity will be worthily dispensed.

IOWA TRADE.—We were favored with a call last evening from J. G. Davenport, editor and proprietor of the CEDAR VALLEY TIMES, published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He visits this city for the purpose of procuring advertisements for his paper—which has a larger circulation throughout that portion of the State than any other—and we hope to see his paper contain the card of our leading business firms in Chicago, for we believe that the trade of Iowa is worth securing this year at any rate.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT AT THE WIGWAM.—Several thousand people last evening missed a real treat, for several thousand more people could have found admission to, and would have been delighted by the charming concert of the Sabbath School Children at the Wigwam. The whole affair was a success save in respect to attendance. The audience was large for any other audience room in the city save the Wigwam, but was there far from being a full house. The little folks did excellently well.

THE LARRABEE STREET CASUALTY.—In the inquest on the body of Martin O'Maley, killed by a hose-cart, on Larrabee street, in the North Division, on Wednesday evening, as noticed in our last issue, it was shown that deceased was running in the street between the steamer Little Giant and hose cart No. 5, when he stumbled and fell, and before he could recover his feet, or the driver of the hose cart could pull up his horse, he was struck by the wheel of the cart and killed. The jury in their verdict exculpated the driver from all blame, and also caution the public when running to fires to keep the sidewalk and leave the street free to the engines.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—McVicker is shaking down a shower of stars. Maggie Mitchell takes her benefit this evening, and closes her engagement to-morrow night. Before long our play-goers are to greet upon these boards Miss Kate Bateman, formerly one of the celebrated "Bateman children," but now a young lady, who is charming the dramatic critics of New York with her good acting. She recently made her debut at the "Winter Garden," in a new play, and the play and the performance are highly spoken of by the critics.

BADGES, MEDALS, ETC.—The attention of all persons in want of Campaign Medals, Flags, Badges, etc., is called to the advertisement of McNally & Co., in another column. Being large dealers in such articles McNally & Co., are enabled to supply the trade at the lowest possible price. A fresh supply of "Grimsey's Text Book" will be received by them this morning.

☞ The City Railway Cars have wrought a vast change in attendance upon evening entertainments, by suburban residents. The cars running until 11 P. M., furnish facilities never so well enjoyed in any former era by concert and play goers. Very many of our suburban citizens on the lines of the street railways have within the year given up their expensive private teams, and depend exclusively upon the cars.

BASE BALL.—A match will be played to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M., between the Young America and Independent base ball clubs, on the grounds of the latter on the corner of Twelfth and Rucker streets. J. J. MURPHY, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-h594-y

NOTICE.—Any information respecting Mr. JOHN DICKSON formerly of Three Rivers, Canada East, will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs Harriet Dickson, Three Rivers, C. E., who wishes to communicate with him on business of importance. au17 c89 1w

WANTED—A girl of thirteen years old wants a situation in a private family. One who can give city references. Please call at No. 180 Wells street, between Adams and Monroe. au17x21

WANTED—Two Copyists who write a rapid and uniform engrossing hand, free from any description of flourish. Middle aged men preferred, and no one will be accepted who has ever been known to have been intoxicated. Address, for one day, Box 2296, Chicago, Ill. au17x21

DOG LOST.—Strayed from the Lumber Yard of the subscribers, on Tuesday, 14th inst., a medium sized Pointer Dog, color a light tan; had a leather strap on his neck. Five Dollars reward will be paid for his return to our office, 204 South Wells street, or to the Cabin saloon, Randolph street bridge. T. NEWELL & CO. au17x21

WANTED—I want to Contract with some one to Drill per rod in Soft Lime Rock near the City Limits. Address, through Post Office Box 314, Chicago, WILLIAM BUTTS. au17x21

WANTED—A Building Lot to improve immediately, south of Twelfth street, east of State and north of the City Limits, for part cash and balance in city or country property. Address Post Office Box 378, Chicago. au17x21

ATTENTION.—A young Black Republican wishes a situation as Student in a Black Republican Law Office, (the blacker the better,) where his services will yield him the "actuals" of life. Best of references given. Address "B. R. P.," Chicago Post Office, care of Bryant & Stratton. au17x21

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a store by a young man from Central Pennsylvania. Has one year's experience and has good recommendations from former employers. Speaks, reads and writes both the English and German languages. Will keep books if desired. Address "A. K.," at this office. au17x21

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, On Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17-h-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL. No. 63 Edina Place, BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS. The Fall Term of this institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. & S. M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860. au17x21

GREAT CHANCE FOR MILLERS. The War Eagle Mills, GALENA, ILL. FOR SALE OR RENT. This splendid STEAM FLOURING MILL is now offered for sale or rent by the proprietors. [illegible] Market by River and by Railroad. [illegible] S. W. McMASTER, Galena, Ill., or to E. HEMPSTEAD, Chicago, Ill.

BIDWELL'S Coal Oil Axle Grease. I am Sole Agent in this city for BIDWELL'S COAL OIL GREASE. This grease is the best Lubricator for WAGONS, STAGES, CARTS, CARRIAGES, VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, THRASHING MACHINES, MILL GEARINGS, AND ALL HEAVY BEARINGS, Warranted to Stand either Cold or Hot Weather. It combines the body and Solidity of Tallow, Beeswax and Tar. It does not run off from Axles, keeps them cool and bright. Beware of imitations of this grease, as there is a kind made from Rosin oil, and put up like this. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 132 So. Clark st. and 157 W. Madison.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; [illegible] Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 183 Lake street.

IMPROVED Citrate Magnesia CHARGED WITH BOTTLING MACHINE, Containing more Carbonic Acid Gas. Which renders it a much pleasanter drink than that made after the usual mode. CITY DRUGGISTS Supplied on liberal terms. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

DR. JOHN BAPTISTE SMITH. 160 Washington street, bet. Wells and Franklin, Cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, And all Chronic Diseases, without the use of medicine, by means of friction. Also, successfully treats the diseases of the Eye and Ear. City references given. Office hours from 9 to 12 and 2 till 6 o'clock.

POLITICAL MEDALS. Ten Thousand Political Medals just received. LINCOLN AND HAMLIN MEDALS, DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEDALS, BRECKINRIDGE & LANE MEDALS, BELL AND EVERETT MEDALS, For sale by the dozen or hundred. W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

POLITICAL BADGES. Lincoln and Hamlin Badges, Douglas and Johnson Badges, ON SILK, ASSORTED COLORS. For sale by the dozen or hundred by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR Ambrotype Medals of LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON, BELL AND EVERETT, BREKINRIDGE and LANE. Badges! Badges!! Badges!!! ON FINE SATIN. CAMPAIGN FLAGS, ALL SIZES, WITH NAMES OF CANDIDATES PRINTED ON THEM. J. H. JOHNSON, No. 75 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4252. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. CARLILE BOYD, T. S. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

Amusements.

GRAND GARIBALDI CONCERT, Friday, August 17th, 1860, AT THE WIGWAM.
PROGRAMME:
1.—Overture from "Tell," ... Rossini.
ENTIRE GREAT WESTERN BAND.
2.—Oration ...
CASPER BUTZ.
3.—Star Spangled Banner, (the audience is requested to join in the chorus.)
FRANK LUMBARD.
4.—Musette, Ballet Air from the 17th century. J. Offenbach.
Solo for Violoncello, A. MELMS.
5.—Introduction and Chorus, from "Lohengrin," ... Richard Wagner.
GREAT WESTERN BAND.
6.—"Garibaldi." Poem, written expressly for this occasion, by C. Butz, translated into English by Henry Greenebaum. Read by Solomon Wilson.
7.—Marseilles Hymn.
DE PASSIO.
8.—Wedding March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream," ... Mendelssohn.
FULL ORCHESTRA OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND.
☞ Admission 50 cents. To be had at the door and at the various Book and Music Stores in the city. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.
Admission:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.
Benefit and Last Night but One Of the favorite Comedienne, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL! On which occasion she will appear in THREE OF HER BEST PIECES, with Singing and Dancing. The performance will commence with the Comedy of the POULTRY DEALER! Mayet, (the Poultry Dealer) ... Miss Maggie Mitchell. Grand Pas de Deux, by the Gale Sisters. After which the New Comedietta called A BONNIE FISH WIFE. Maggie Macfarlane (a New Haven Fish Wife) Miss Mitchell. To conclude with the laughable petite Comedy entitled KATY O'SHEIL! Katy O'Sheil ... Miss Maggie Mitchell. With Songs and Irish Jig.

METROPOLITAN HALL. POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT, FRIDAY, Aug. 17th. MADAME ANNA BISHOP, The World Renowned Cantatrice, Who, since her last appearance in Chicago, has made a tour of the world, has the honor to announce her Last Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, As above. On which occasion she will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists: F. RUDOLPHSEN, The Eminent Baritone. T. AUG. HOGAN, The Celebrated Pianist. Tickets of Admission, 50 cents, to all parts of the house. To be had at the Music Store of Mr. Higgins, 117 Randolph street; at the Hotels, and at the Door. The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, and furnished by H. M. Higgins. ☞ Sale of Seats will commence this (Thursday) morning, at 10 A. M. Doors open at 7½. Concert will commence at 8. E. C. TOWNSEND, Agent.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KENOSHA, WIS. The Evanston M. E. Sabbath School Will make an Excursion from Chicago to Kenosha, Wis. on SATURDAY NEXT, Aug. 18th, Starting a train from the Old Milwaukee Depot, West Side, at 8 o'clock a. m., stopping at Evanston, Waukegan, &c., and spending about five hours in and around the pleasant city of Kenosha. [illegible] Children half price. [illegible] Tickets for sale at Methodist Book Room, No. 66 Washington street, at [illegible], 43 North Clark st., and at the depot on the morning of leaving.

KINGSBURY HALL.—One Week Longer, COMMENCING MONDAY [illegible]. D. C. LA RUE'S Wonderful Panopticon! Or Life-Moving Mechanical Exhibition of the War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion. The most thrilling of all modern Miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 50,000 Moving and Acting Models of Men, Horses and Animals. No exhibition in the world has created so profound a sensation as the PANOPTICON, which was exhibited in London to the nobility, aristocracy and gentry, for a period of SIXTY CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS. It is not a Panorama painted on a few hundred feet of canvas, [illegible] ☞ Exhibition every night at 8¼ o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents. ☞ Exhibition Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute, Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th. Competition open to the entire country. All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill." ☞ For full particulars see Circulars, to be had at the rooms of the Institute, No. 122 South Clark street. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can have pleasant rooms with a private family on the North side. A very desirable location. Reference required. Address P. O. Box 613.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen, or a Gentleman and wife, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 42 Van Buren street.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL. Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United State and Canada Mails and passengers. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake-st., under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS [illegible]

Chicago and Liverpool [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers From the West to visit them. [illegible] SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible rate table] ☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. ☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 66 Lake street. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Aug. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 66 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Tete a Tetes, Sofas, and every description of Parlor Furniture. [illegible] Many other goods will be offered at the same time. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES. Will be sold at AUCTION, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, Aug. 21st, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., Eight Phelan Billiard Tables at Tremont Exchange, Nos. 81 and 83 Dearborn street, Chicago, consisting of TWO ROSEWOOD TABLES, Carved. TWO BIRCH TABLES, Plain. FOUR ROSEWOOD TABLES, Plain. With slate and marble beds, and finished in the best style. The above Tables have been in use but a short time and are but little worn. LUMBARD & SMITH, Attorneys for Michael Phelan, Mortgagee.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The Lease and Furniture of a Workingmen's Boarding House, situated in a good locality and full of boarders. Address "W. G." at this office.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the Residence now occupied by him at Lake View, [illegible] JAMES H. REES.

LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP. A number of Corner and other Lots for sale cheap in Dr. Egan's Garden, West Side, [illegible] W. B. EGAN.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For Sale, a House and Lot situated at No. 127 South Jefferson street, [illegible] ANDRUS & DOUGLAS.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.—No. 1 Cop Waste, Duck and Thread Waste, Colored Waste. From stock on hand or to arrive in quantities to suit. M. E. JESUP & CO.

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. Every one wants a Ladder. I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. [illegible]

BOILER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Two Large Double Flue Boilers FOR SALE LOW. Or to Exchange for other property. Also, a Steam Engine. Apply to "S." Box 1533, Chicago P. O.

LOT ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, [illegible] CORBY & DWIGHT.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible] LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale at a Sacrifice. [illegible]

Wanted.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A woman of each qualifications wanted immediately. Apply at No. 6 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A Rare Chance Offered to exchange forty or sixty acres of Land in Michigan, for Horses or Buggies. Address Post Office Box 3469.

WANTED—An experienced dealer in grain wishes a partner who has cash capital to embark in Grain business in this city. Address P. O. Box 4511, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange a choice Farm, in Champaign County, Illinois, [illegible] Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 86 Lake street.

$5,000 WANTED—A private [illegible] Address "J." P. O. Box 3142, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Situation on a Farm.—A Scotchman who thoroughly understands farming [illegible]

WANTED.—WORSTED KNITTERS, At [illegible] A. GRAVES, 78 Lake Street.

$10,000 OF BUSINESS PAPER Wanted at Low Rates. J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street, corner of Lake.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell CAMPAIGN MEDALS. [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

COAL WANTED.—Sealed Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County with [illegible] Tons Anthracite Coal, [illegible] GEO. F. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. [illegible] $11 to $22 per Month, [illegible] Recruiting Rendezvous at 88 South Clark street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Madam Akerstrom's Hall, for Balls, Parties, Meetings, &c. [illegible] Apply to E. AKERSTROM at the Hall.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—At the Freight Depot of the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad [illegible]

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT.—No. 48 LaSalle street, in Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos [illegible]

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS Wanted in every County [illegible]

NEW BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

HOW THE FIELD LOOKS.

The bullying, bragging, blowing and blustering among the Douglasites has about subsided. Human audacity has its limitations as well as human endurance; and though after the adjournment at Baltimore, up to the recent Kentucky and Arkansas elections, the pretended confidence of the adherents of the Little Squatter, was well put on, and multitudes were deceived by the clatter that was kept up, the game is now played out. It is conceded on all sides that Douglas has no chance. His weakness in South Carolina, his beggarly few votes in Kentucky, and the utter rout of his friends in Arkansas, are facts that his braggarts do not try to get over. Like horses put to too great loads, they do not try.

A few editors of newspapers, who, like our neighbors of the *Times and Herald*, are supporting Douglas that Breckinridge may be elected and a Slave Code adopted, will keep up the fiction of Douglas' strength; but even that will not last long. The opposition to Old Abe is played out. Without an union among the different parties who compose it, he will gallop over the course, not enough pushed to wet a hair or draw a long breath. If they do make a trade upon the basis of a division of the spoil, the Republicans will, at one haul, take one hundred thousand voters out of the Douglas ranks and enroll them under the free-soil banner. There are that number now supporting Douglas who do so from a notion that they have somewhere and somehow picked up, that he will do something for restricting the area of Slavery and curbing the arrogance of the South. Those men will not be traded off. They will have nothing to do with Bell-everett, and would rather be killed by ratsbane than vote for Breckinridge. Any arrangement which can be made by any possible combination of the parties in the fight, releases them from their promises of allegiance, and they will come to us in droves. The latch-string of the Wigwam always hangs out. We invite them to come on!

A MODEST MAN.

In Mr. Lincoln's few but well-timed remarks at Springfield, during the late Republican mass meeting, the following sentence occurs, in answer to the thundering plaudits of the multitude:

It is a testimony which, four years hence, you will pay to the next man who is the representative of the truth on the questions which now agitate the public mind.

The New York *Evening Post* remarks:

This may be construed into a disposition to decline a re-nomination to the Presidency four years hence. If so, we are glad it was not made more specific or unequivocal. Pledges of such a character never do any good, so small is the number who put faith in them, and if made in ever so good faith, must after all be subject to the public exigencies. We do not believe the country will be content to let Mr. Lincoln off with less than two terms if they get the use of him for one.

Mr. Lincoln's words mean no such thing. They were prompted by his unselfish modesty—one of the most noticeable and admirable traits in his character—the trait that has won him the profound respect and glowing admiration of all who know the man. We dare assert that the idea uppermost in his mind during the whole of that extraordinary ovation was not Abraham Lincoln, his chances, his prospects and his tenure of office; but the sacredness of the principle of which he is the representative, and the gratifying evidences of its progress in the affections of the people. He unquestionably *felt* that he had not brought those tens of thousands together; that the shouts, the enthusiasm, the banners, the devices, the songs and the speeches were not alone for him; and so feeling, he looked ahead and saw the *reposition* of the scene—the principle still alive and potent, but he not a part of the pageantry of the occasion. We would that more of our public men could realize that the condition of parties and the prosperity of the country do not rest on them; that they are but infinitesimal parts of the whole; and that the performance of duty, not the indulgence of pride and self-glorification, is the surest road to usefulness and renown. This is a lesson that Mr. Douglas might profitably learn.

STEPHEN IN SEARCH OF A MOTHER.

The adventures and trials of "Japhet in search of a Father," and of "Coelebs in search of a Wife," are nothing to the tribulations of Stephen in search of his Mother. He set out from Washington, intent, as he gave out, to look her up and comfort her old heart as a dutiful son should. He looked in all the hotels and Democratic committee rooms in Philadelphia; but failing to find her, he made a popular sovereignty speech. The search was continued in New York with no better success, but—he made a speech. From New York he pushed on to New England. The following table, from the New York *Day Book*, sums up the result of his hunt there:

Stump speech at Hartford	July 31
Worcester	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Cambridge	[illegible]
Charlestown	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]
Troy	[illegible]
Saratoga	[illegible]
Burlington, Vt.	[illegible]
Rutland	[illegible]
Bellows Falls	[illegible]
White River Junction	[illegible]
Concord, N. H.	[illegible]
Manchester, N. H.	[illegible]
Nashua	Aug. 1
Pawtucket, R. I.	1
Providence	2
Rocky Point, (great clam speech)	3
Newport	3

Mr. Douglas will not give it up so. He will presently be peering about in every principal town in Illinois, and to enable him to get a wider range, will mount every stump to which he is invited. It is understood that from Illinois he will go South and push his inquiries for his maternal progenitor there. No son was ever so dutiful before. He is a Lady Franklin in boots and short breeches, wandering around and crying aloud for the object of his love. He will find her at the head waters of Salt river on which his next and longest voyage will be made.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad is making steady and sure progress westward. The track is laid several miles west of Iowa City, and the contractor, Mr. Durant, gives assurance that it will be opened to Marengo, thirty miles west of Iowa City, by the middle of September. This town is surrounded by a rich and populous portion of the State, and the opening of the road to that point will add largely to its business. The rolling stock of the line we learn is already taxed to its utmost capacity, and the strife for cars at the different stations, to market the accumulating proceeds of the abundant harvest, has become active and interesting. Time and energy will furnish a satisfactory solution to these slight troubles.

The next section of the road, thirty miles between Marengo and Grinnell, is mostly graded, and a large amount of ties are already delivered. It will be completed early in the winter or spring of 1861. Grinnell is 115 miles west of the Mississippi, leaving, when the road reaches that point, only about 200 miles more to complete it to the Missouri. The importance of the line to our city and to the country through which it passes ought to secure its completion early in 1862. It could be done if the money could be provided within the next six months, and could our own capitalists and those who own stock of the Rock Island, the Michigan Southern and the other South shore roads appreciate their true interests, and could they be induced to act as a unit in completing this important thoroughfare, the want of the money would not delay it in the least.

The amount of business that the road will command when completed will astonish its most sanguine friends. Besides the trade it would attract from Kansas, Nebraska and the Upper Missouri, there are 30,000 people at Pike's Peak, who would contribute very largely to its traffic. The entire country west of the Mississippi is settling very rapidly, and the direct connection with Chicago and the seaboard which this road would afford, would both accelerate the development of that vast fertile region, and secure for our city, the Rock Island road, and the roads connecting with it [illegible] a business [illegible] be it [illegible] this road [illegible] way [illegible] Pacific Railroad, should be completed at the earliest day possible.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

We print in another column some extracts from the report of James W. Taylor, Esq., of Minnesota, upon the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, to which we invite the attention of every reader who is interested in the prosperity of the Northwest. Mr. Taylor, unlike Mr. Hatch, discusses the subject in a National point of view, and, as a matter of course, arrives at conclusions the very opposite of those which spring from a review of the question in its effects upon one or two local interests. Mr. Hatch urges the unconditional abrogation of the Treaty; Mr. Taylor, with more force and with far greater show of reason, advises the extension of the principle of reciprocity to all articles of commerce between Canada and the United States. The report from which we make the accompanying extracts, is merely preliminary to a fuller discussion of the question on which Mr. Taylor is engaged, in which, while demonstrating the value of reciprocity to the country at large, he will bring prominently forward the facts and considerations which render it specially so to the Northwestern States. In the accompanying extracts the treaty is vindicated on the following grounds:

1. The adjustment of our rights to the Northwestern fisheries on a basis far more satisfactory and profitable to American interests than provided for in the Convention of 1818, under which our government was constantly engaged in perplexing controversy with that of Great Britain, proceeding often almost to the extremity of open hostilities. Since the treaty went into operation, admitting, as it does, our people to the right of fishing on the coast of the British North American Provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects, the fisheries have become of immense value to the seaboard States; and as a nursery for seamen on whom our great shipping interest and our international commerce largely depend, as well as our naval strength in time of war, the indirect advantages to the nation cannot be easily overestimated. Add to this the right of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence—a right which has resulted already in considerable direct trade between the interior of the American continent and the outside world, and which will rapidly augment under a continuance of the right—and we have an array of incidental advantages to the country from the treaty, which would more than offset any balance of trade or excess of customs that could possibly accrue against us in our commerce with Canada.

2. The argument against the treaty derived from the increase of the Canadian tariff of 1858, is a *non sequitur*. The necessities of the Canadian government which resulted in a revision and increase of the tariff, were not an outgrowth of the treaty, or in any respect dependent upon its operation. The policy of the Canadian government, in that respect, would undoubtedly have been the same with or without the treaty. It is identical with the policy that our own government has adopted, with this difference—that the average of our duties is twenty-five per cent. higher than the average of duties under the Canadian tariff. If the treaty were abrogated, those articles, the growth and manufacture of the United States, which are now admitted to the Canadian markets free of duty, would at once be placed in the list of dutiable commodities, thus aggravating the evil of which Mr. Hatch so bitterly complains. The extension of the principle of reciprocity would cure the evil—the curtailment or total suspension of it, would only make matters worse.

3. The official reports of the Treasury Department prove that our exports of American manufactures have not diminished, but that they are largely increasing under the present Canadian tariff. Thus, the exports of manufactured articles from the United States to Canada were greater by $579,862, under the operation of the revised tariff, since August 7th, 1858, than for the previous year, under the tariff which was in force at the time the treaty went into operation. So that, admitting the Canadian Government to be under obligations not to revise or increase its tariff during the existence of the treaty, while the United States Government is not restrained by a reciprocal obligation—the argument would only be good as showing bad faith on the part of our neighbors. But it is not pretended that any such obligation is imposed by the treaty, and therefore the tariff argument which runs through the whole of Mr. Hatch's report, is without point or vitality.

—Upon this question the PRESS AND TRIBUNE has often spoken heretofore, and with no uncertain voice. It is in favor of reciprocity with Canada, in favor of extending the principle to all articles of commerce between the two countries, in favor of abolishing the custom houses and the army of officers which now line our boundaries with the British Provinces. It goes further, and advocates the extension of reciprocity to Mexico, to Central America, to Cuba, to the British West Indies, to the whole Western Hemisphere. It is only against the overgrown capital and the cheap labor of Europe that we ask protection for American industry and American capital—a policy that, while it would develop and build up manufacturing industry in our own country would give to our agriculturists a reliable home market for their products, instead of leaving them as now to the contingency of war or short crops in Europe. The people of the United States have no fear of suffering from competition with other American countries; and in the extension of their commerce and the growth and spread of American Ideas and American Unity they have much to hope from an extension of the principles of reciprocal free trade to the whole American continent.

THE DOUGLAS-CATHOLIC QUESTION.

A correspondent undertakes to set us right upon the Douglas-Catholic question. He reminds us that at least *one* Catholic journal in this country does not support Judge Douglas, to-wit, *Brownson's Quarterly Review*. We were aware that Mr. Brownson had dealt Squatter Sovereignty some right lusty blows; but we were also quite as well aware that he and his Quarterly are not regarded by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of this country as reliable and authoritative exponents of Catholic opinion and Catholic policy. Mr. Brownson is a man of great genius and of still greater eccentricity of character. He is an American by birth, a Protestant by education and association. His erratic nature has led him the round of the various theological systems, each of which he has embraced in turn, and, after boxing the compass, landed him in the bosom of the Catholic Church. His antecedents no more warrant the conclusion that he will remain in her communion, than the antecedents of the Roman Catholic Priesthood would warrant the belief that so unsteady and erratic a genius would be received into their confidence or admitted to their secret councils. Brownson and his Review have been suffered to go pretty much alone and at will. They constitute an institution of themselves, and while professing Catholicism, often, either in spirit or in letter, give expression to opinions the opposite of those entertained by the controlling spirits of that organization. That Brownson should see through and through the sham of Squatter Sovereignty; and, having done so, that he should express his opinion fully and frankly, is no more than might have been expected from one of his logical acumen and great boldness. That his journal stands alone among all the Catholic papers of this country, in opposition to Squatter Sovereignty, instead of disproving the sympathy and secret union subsisting between Douglas and the Catholic Church, only establishes the fact on a more solid basis than ever. The question still remains, therefore, unanswered, "Is Douglas a Catholic? while the proof in favor of that presumption is daily accumulating, and is now but little, if any, short of the degree of moral certainty.

Humors of the Campaign.

The Missouri *Democrat* has a notice of a Douglas demonstration in St. Joseph. It says that banners were carried in the procession bearing the following devices:

"Old Abe cut his toe on, when he split that big rails, he [illegible] run fast enough too keep [illegible] [illegible]"

"For President, S. A. Douglas. For vice Pres., H. V. Johnson [illegible]"

"Douglas forever, never [illegible] yit."

"Death to all [illegible]."

"[illegible] for Lincoln [illegible]"

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We have a long letter from Danville, Iowa, in which the particulars of a rousing meeting at that place are set forth. The meeting was addressed by Senators Harlan and Grimes, and by Col. Curtis of the House of Representatives. Our correspondent speaks in glowing terms of the speeches and enthusiastically of the men who made them. After the speaking the procession moved from the grove to the town where a cold collation was disposed of with a Republican appetite; that and a display of Wide Awakes ended the proceedings of the day.

PERRY COUNTY ASTIR.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

TAMAROA, Perry Co., Ills., August 14.

We are alive with politics in this county; all parties are stirring themselves, and the entire population are engaged discussing the issues of the day, and defending the positions of their favorite candidates.

This is the Bell stronghold in Egypt—the *bell wether* of the flock. D. C. Barber, resides here. He is, in fact, the "blower and striker" of the faction in this section, and is doing his utmost to deceive the people and induce them to prostitute themselves with the Squatters. Last Saturday he gathered a few of the faithful together and went through the mummery of appointing three delegates to the Decatur Convention to be held the 16th inst. These fellows talk loud and long about their strength here, and have the audacity to claim 400 votes in the county, but when the ballot is had they will discover they should have left one unit off these figures.

We have a Republican Club organized here which is doing good service in the cause. Last night we had our third meeting, and was favored with an able address by your fellow townsman W. W. Danenhower, Esq., who entertained the crowd assembled by showing up the true intent and purposes of the leaders in the Bell movement. There was a large turn out of all parties in spite of the artful dodge of the "Bell-wether" in getting up a meeting for the purpose of preventing his deluded followers hearing the truth. At the close of the speech seven persons came forward and joined the Club.

We are preparing for a large turn out, on the 25th, when Gov. Yates will address our people. The erection of a wigwam and immense pole and Lincoln and Hamlin flags, which the ladies are preparing, for presentation to our club, upon that occasion, are among the arrangements.

Our young Republicans took the initiatory steps last evening for a Wide Awake club, which will be fully equipped and in marching order by the 25th.

We are determined to leave no stone unturned, but do all in our power to redeem our county, and give a good lift in swelling Honest Old Abe's majority,—for his success has become a fixed fact with us. Yours,

TAMAROA.

A Republican of Massac county—the thithermost extremity of Egypt—writes that the long advertised and much talked of Douglas meeting at Metropolis, was a failure, and that the presence of Dirty-work Logan and Lewis Ross could not save it. A party came from Paducah, Kentucky, among them Quigley, a Bell everett elector for the Lynn Boyd district. He made a speech at night. The speech was a very strong Union speech, and at the same time a very strong pro-slavery speech. His position was, that Bell was the man in Illinois, and if there was no chance for him, to vote for Douglas. This was the substance of his remarks. He conveyed the idea that Bell was working in the South against the Disunionists, and that Douglas in the North was fighting the Abolitionists. All who regard slavery as an evil must see that this Bell man is as strong a pro-slavery man as Breckinridge.

TRUMBULL IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

AUGUSTA, Aug. 14, 1860.

Monday the 13th of August was the first of Trumbull's regularly announced appointments, for the Military Tract, and on that day the ball was to be opened at Augusta, in Hancock county, near the line of Adams, Brown, Schuyler and McDonough counties; and on the line of the Quincy and Chicago Railroad. It was a splendid day and the sun never shown more brightly on a glorious cause. Early in the morning Senator Trumbull, accompanied by Captain Prentiss, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, and Col. Jones of Quincy, at which point Mr. Trumbull had spoken twice on the Saturday previous, arrived by railroad from Quincy, and they were most hospitably received by the Hon. James Stark, Presidential Elector, and accompanied by the Augusta Wide Awakes, were conducted to that gentleman's residence. Extensive preparations had been made by them to receive the many thousands expected in town that day; for the purpose of keeping their ranks away, the Douglasites had, after seeing Trumbull's announcement, called a mass meeting at the same place on the Saturday before, giving out in flaming handbills, that all the great men of their party would be there, and at the same time freighting four cars for passengers on the railroad and advertising that all Douglas men could go from Quincy to Augusta and return, free of charge. The result was an assemblage of from 3,000 to 4,000 persons was got together, and old Dick Richardson, Calvin A. Warren and a Mr. Thompson made flat speeches to them, and the meeting, which was respectable in numbers, was published in the Quincy *Herald* as consisting of 20,000 persons.

On the day of the Republican meeting, as early as eight o'clock, the people on horseback, on foot, in carriages and in waggons began to pour into town from all points of the compass and continued so to do until the afternoon, but at about eleven o'clock it was announced that four monster processions were in sight, and the intelligent chief marshal and his aids, went to work at once, to consolidate the masses, which was soon effected with much skill. The writer of this communication occupied a position on the principal street, and the procession passed by him, and contained more than 800 vehicles of every description and was one hour and a quarter in passing, being close together and the teams being on the trot all the time. There were wagons drawn by two, four and six horses, carriages of every description, and platforms on which were placed everything imaginable. There were flatboats and rail splitters; there were ladies on horseback and in carriages, representing the thirty-three States; flags, banners, mottoes, and devices of every kind imaginable too. To attempt to describe the scene, is beyond the power of the writer; there were four brass bands in the procession, and in addition there were drums and fifes innumerable. This procession consisted of thousands of live Republicans, and the ladies, God bless them, were there by hundreds. It was very generally conceded, that after the arrival of the several processions, that there were not less than from 10 to 12,000 persons in town, who arrived to attend the meeting. About two o'clock, Judge Trumbull, having with much difficulty, with his friends, forced a passage through the dense masses assembled in the beautiful grove to hear him speak, addressed at least 10,000 people for, not less than two hours and a half. For me to say his speech was most able and brilliant, would not be doing justice to our glorious senator—it was one of his most able efforts, and the manner in which it was received by the masses, showed that it was fully appreciated, and his appeal to old Democrats was not only grand but truly effective. I shall not attempt to give the details of this able speech; he nobly sustained the cause of Republicanism and "Honest Old Abe"—its standard-bearer, and truly exposed the fallacies of the Squatter-ite principles, and the inconsistency and hypocrisy of its champion and leader. He was frequently interrupted by the plaudits and shouts of the assembled thousands, and when he concluded, cheer upon cheer made the welkin ring for Trumbull and Lincoln and Hamlin. The people were delighted and they patiently would have heard him until night-fall. At the close of Trumbull's speech our favorite candidate was loudly called for by the people—and amidst loud cheering Capt. Prentiss ascended the stand, and for about one hour, made one of his most telling speeches interspersed with rich anecdotes, which only Captain Ben knows how to tell—the people were not only delighted, but appeared almost wild with their enthusiasm. I suppose it is needless for me to say to you, that the Republicans of this district say they can and will elect Prentiss. I hope they will, and I believe they intend to do so.

After Prentiss, the meeting for a few minutes was addressed by Col. Jones, when with loud cheers for Lincoln, Trumbull, Prentiss, Yates, and the good old cause, the meeting adjourned between 5 and 6 o'clock; and so orderly and decorous was all the doings of that day, that the streets of the beautiful town of Augusta were as still and quiet by nightfall as if nothing unusual had occurred. So much for this monster meeting. Depend upon it, the people are aroused, and the Squatterites will hear such thunder from this Congressional district in November as will cause them to believe that there is some little storm coming.

Trumbull and Prentiss, accompanied by a committee from Macomb, left for that city by the evening train, to attend the mass meeting to be held there on the next day, when it is expected 20,000 persons will be present. The Republicans of Augusta deserve much credit for the spirited manner in which they got up this splendid demonstration.

AN ADAMS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

BACKING THEM DOWN.—We see by the Boston papers, that James H. Place, a railroad agent, who formerly resided in this city, is spoiling to get a bet out of some Douglasite on the election. But the Squatter Yankees are all too sharp a set to bite at Place's tempting bait. He holds up a bag of gold containing $1,000 of the little jokers, and says to the Douglasites: "Here is the place to get your money back. Are any of you willing to back up your opinion that Old Abe will not be the next President? If you are your hand is called." He has backed down several individuals who were disposed to "bluff." Place lost some loose change on Fremont, which he says was a little money invested four years ago, and which he intends to realize on this fall.

☞ Much indignation has been excited in [illegible] by the discovery that the Superintendent of the State Reform School at Westborough, has been in the habit of confining refractory boys in dark, badly ventilated and [illegible]

OUR NEWPORT LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEWPORT, Aug. 13, 1860.

The Scientific Association closed its annual Convention in a brilliant manner on the 7th, with the report of Professor Alexander and his companions, who arrived on that day from Labrador in the U. S. steamer Bibb. This report described the desolate scenery of the coast of Labrador, and the phenomena of the solar eclipse, which they went to see. Among the papers of general interest which have been read, was one by Professor Horsford, on the destruction of the Mechanical Bakery in Boston, by fire, a year since, which Prof. Horsford thinks was by spontaneous combustion, caused by the droppings of oil into a wooden vessel of sawdust.

Another paper by Prof. Whitney, on the origin of the prairies, seemed to me to be rather loose in statement and unsound in conclusion. He said "that they first appear in Ohio, more in Indiana, but the prairie State *par excellence* is Wisconsin!" I wonder if the learned gentleman ever heard of Illinois, which has more prairies than all the others together. He said that the want of trees is not caused by fires, but by the nature of the soil. I would like to have the Professor account for two facts: 1st, that the timber in Illinois is along the streams, and usually on the east side of the streams, caused in this way as is thought, by people who live on the prairies. The prevailing winds being from the West, bring the fire to the bank of the stream where it naturally stops, and the timber on the other side is protected.

The second fact, which Professor Whitney's theory needs to be accounted for, is, that the soil on the banks of the streams where the trees *do grow*, is as fine and free from rocks as that in the open prairie. A third fact, which seems to me to be conclusive, as to the igneous origin of the prairies, is the very familiar one, that where you fence out the fires the trees do grow. Any man who has lived ten years on the prairie would have communicated this fact to Professor Whitney.

Another Professor stated that no water can be found on the prairies without digging from 100 to 300 feet! This will be news, I think, to the settlers in Illinois.

A very pleasant incident of the week was the visit of the Convention, by invitation, to Lawton's Valley, the beautiful residence of Dr. G. G. Howe of Boston. Here the accomplished hostess dispensed æsthetic tea to the savans and artists, but it was observed that few or none of the Professors from south of the line were present. Whether this was accidental I do not know; but if not, it was the only time, I think, that the "irrepressible conflict" showed itself during the week.

Senator Douglas having opened his mouth on Popular Sovereignty, and for the reception of clams, has been silent for a space. His friend, Mr. Thomas Dyer, was with him at the Atlantic, and told the people that the Judge would carry Illinois by 20,000 majority; to which piece of blowing the loud and multitudinous laughter of the ocean made reply.

SAUGANASH.

The Case of Blunt.

MONROE, Green county, Wis., August 14, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In a late issue of your very good Republican paper, I saw an article relating to the whipping of Blunt (not Blount) and McKinney, by a mob in Dallas, Texas, in which it was asserted that they "both were or had been members and ministers of the Methodist Church, North."

Of the Rev. Mr. Kinney I have no personal knowledge; with the Rev. Mr. Blunt I am and have been acquainted for ten years past. He is a native of the State of Ohio. He owns and lives on a very good farm, 5 miles south of this place, where he has resided for the last twenty-odd years. From his youth to the present time Mr. Blunt has been an expert and successful hunter. He is a capital shot, and has probably killed more deer than any living man.

The object of his late visit to Texas was simply to look at the country and select a location abounding with game.

While in Texas, he made the acquaintance of Rev. McKinney, and being himself a member and minister of the same (Campbellite) church with Mr. McKinney, agreed to fill some appointments for the latter. The *direct, external, and practic l* effect of which was, the reception of *eighty* lashes well laid on his bare back.

Mr. Blunt says McKinney was set at liberty with the same kind of *soporific*, minus ten stripes.

In whipping Blunt, because of "Abolition proclivities," the Texans never made a more egregious mistake.

Instead of being an "Abolitionist" as charged, he is, and always has been, an out and out *Pro-Slavery Democrat*, dyed in the wool, and for forty consecutive years has voted with and for niggerdom. Furthermore, as a minister of the Campbellite church, Rev. Mr. Blunt believes, and teaches from the pulpit, that slavery is a "Divine institution," and appeals to the Bible for proof of it.

In your issue of August 13th, I notice that the late conflagrations and the supposed discovery of a plot for a "Hellish slave insurrection" in North Eastern Texas, are attributed to Blunt and McKinney, two Abolitionists who lately fled the country.

In answer to which, I will just say that Mr. Blunt is incapable of the conception and execution of any such diabolical purpose. He is at home, peacefully pursuing the cultivation of his farm, and trying to recuperate his system from the effects of the wounds he so unjustly received in the house of his political friends south of Mason & Dixon's line.

REMARKS.—1. The Rev. Mr. Blunt is not now nor was he ever "a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North."

2. Mr. Blunt is neither a Republican nor an Abolitionist, nor was he ever either.

3d. Mr. Blunt never resided in Texas.

4. He is now as formerly one of the unterrified pro-slavery Democrats of Wisconsin.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Yours &c., J. M. BALL.

Men Who Do and a Man who Don't Care Whether Slavery is Voted Up or Down.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

In order to contrast the position of Mr. Douglas with that of the fathers of this country—those most active and influential in securing its liberties and founding its government—we propose to place their and his declarations side by side, that the reader may compare them, and judge which of the parties is right.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—*Declaration of Independence.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in the country may be abolished by law.—*Washington.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural influence; the Almighty has no attribute that can take side with us in such a contest.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

We have found this *evil* (slavery) has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to the States in which it has existed.—*James Monroe.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the North who rises here to defend Slavery on principle.—*John Randolph.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, *never*, NEVER, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage. * * * Never can I be induced by any earthly power to vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory now free.—*Henry Clay.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

I never would consent, and never have consented, that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the formation of the Union, never, never. Sir, whenever there is a foot of land to be stayed back from becoming a slave territory I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery.—*Daniel Webster.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man.—*Madison.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

The Campaign in Indiana.

Changes from Douglas to Lincoln, especially among the Germans, are reported with such frequency and particularity that we cannot refuse to believe that a general revolution is going on in that section of the Democratic party. We noticed some last week. This week we learn that a German Democratic club in Connersville, consisting of forty-nine members, has come over bodily to the Republicans, and is now a Republican club, with the same members and organization. The Bedford (Lawrence county) *Independent* reports at least twenty Democrats of that county who have recently renounced their allegiance to their party, and avowed themselves for Lincoln.

The Aurora paper (not belonging to any party) says that the "largest man in Dearborn county, who has long been a Democrat, is determined to vote for Lincoln." The Shelbyville *Banner* reports that one of the most intelligent Germans of that place, who has always acted with the Democracy heretofore, has left that party for the Republicans. In Allen county we [illegible] of numerous changes of the same kind; indeed so numerous that there is good prospect of defeating the Democratic county ticket, and reducing the majority on the State ticket from 1600 to 500 if not less.

Who is Right.

"It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man."—*James Madison.*

"Slaves are regarded as property, and placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has a right to remove to any Territory and carry his property with him."—*S. A. Douglas.*

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Plea for its Extension.

[Extract from the Report of J. W. Taylor, Esq., to the Secretary of the Treasury.]

The leading provision of the reciprocity treaty of June 5, 1854, was a permanent adjustment of the fishery dispute—declaring the rights of the respective parties, often and then in serious conflict, to the fishing banks adjacent to the north-eastern Atlantic coast.

At the conclusion of the peace of 1783, the treaty between the United States and Great Britain stipulated the right of Americans "to take fish on the Grand Bank and all other banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries had been used before; and the liberty to fish on such parts of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen used (but not to dry or cure fish thereon), and on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other British dominions in America."

The war of 1812 abrogated the above. The convention of 1818 secured to the United States the right to fish all along the coasts and harbors of British North America, but not within three marine leagues of the shore, and to cure fish in such bays and harbors as were not inhabited, and also to enter any bay or harbor for shelter, to repair damages, or to obtain provisions or water.

Such a provision made collision almost unavoidable. American vessels were frequently seized within the three mile limit. And cruisers, with each recurring season, were dispatched to accompany and protect the fishermen. Lord Elgin lately observed in a speech at Liverpool, that when the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty was in progress at Washington, "a British admiral and an American commodore were sailing on the coast with instructions founded upon opposite conclusions, and a single indiscreet act on the part of one or the other of those naval officers would have brought on a conflict involving all the horrors of war."

The first article of the treaty was occupied with an adjustment of this fishery question. It was agreed that "in addition to the liberty secured by the Convention of October 20, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britanic majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Edward's Island, and of the several islands adjacent thereto, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish."

The preamble stated as a prominent motive to the treaty, a desire "to avoid further misunderstanding in regard to the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America." The second article secured a similar privilege to British subjects on the eastern seacoasts, shores and islands, north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Are parties who demand the abrogation of the treaty willing to remit the country to the uncertainties and hazards of the Convention of 1818? Or do they hope to discriminate between the first and third articles, retaining what is of exclusive advantage to the United States, while discarding those provisions which have proved beneficial to our provincial neighbors?

Article four of the treaty secures to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, the freedom of navigation on the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada, and to British subjects the same right upon Lake Michigan.

The hostility manifested in certain quarters is probably founded upon the third article, which admits the products enumerated in a schedule annexed, being the growth and produce of the British colonies and the United States, respectively, free of duty.

The practical results of this stipulation are unchanged since President Pierce congratulated the country in 1856. Successive secretaries of the treasury have been content to tabulate the progress of exports and imports under the reciprocity treaty, the balance of trade being always favorable to the United States. In the report just published, this comparative statement is made to include the year terminating June 30, 1859, and exhibits the increase of exports for that year from the United States, over the year 1859, to be $17,645,158; increase of imports, $15,617,252; excess of exports over imports, $8,426,625. (See "Report on the Finances," 1858-'59, page 357.)

It is alleged that since the date of the treaty Canada has increased the duties upon imports, especially by the tariff of 1858. Granted; but this is no reasonable ground for complaint. Canada is careful to include in the free list every article named in the schedule of the treaty; and, as to the manufactured articles, what right have we to demand that the provinces should encourage importations from the United States when our legislation of 1846 imposed duties as high as thirty per cent., and the act of 1857 only reduced their average to twenty-four per cent. upon Canadian manufactures. Canada needs revenue; the public lands, as with us, have ceased to yield any considerable revenue, and it became a public necessity to increase the tariff. In doing so, how can we assert that Canada "has acted in bad faith to the United States and violated the spirit of the reciprocity treaty," to repeat the current complaints of the New York journals?

But the most direct treatment of the objections to the reciprocity treaty is to compare the Canadian and American tariffs, especially in respect to manufactures:

Rates of duty.

Articles.	Am. Tariff 1846.	Am. Tariff 1857.	Can. Tariff 1858.
Manufactures of wood	30	24	15
Furniture, mahogany	30	24	15
Wax, bees	20	15	15
Refined sugar	30	24	[illegible]
Chocolate	[illegible]	[illegible]	Specific $2.50 per 100 lbs
Spirits from grain, whisky	100	[illegible]	Specific 15c per gal.
Spirits from grain, other	100	[illegible]	Specific, 30 to 100c per gal.
Wines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Specific, 30 to 100c per gal.
Vinegar	[illegible]	[illegible]	Specific, 8c per gal.
Beer, ale, porter, cider	30	24	5c, 8, 25, 12 1/2c (Vide.)
Linseed oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Household furniture	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Carriages, cars	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Hats	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Saddlery	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Candles	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Soap	[illegible]	[illegible]	Specific $1.25 per 100 lbs
Soap, perfumed & fancy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snuff	[illegible]	[illegible]	Specific, 5c per lb
Tobacco, manufactured	[illegible]	[illegible]	Specific, 5, 7 1/2c, 10 per lb, 30 (according to value)
Leather	20	15	[illegible]
Leather, boots and shoes	30	24	[illegible]
Cables and cordage	25	19	[illegible]
Gunpowder	20	15	Free.
Salt	20	15	[illegible]
Lead	20	15	Free.
Iron, pig, bar, nails, &c.	30	24	[illegible]
Iron, other manufactures of	30	24	[illegible]
Agricultural implements	30	24	[illegible]
Copper, in pigs and bars	[illegible]	[illegible]	"Spades," &c.
Copper, manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brass, in pigs and bars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brass, manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]	Free.
Brass and copper wire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glassware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medical preparations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medical drugs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cottons (average duties)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wearing apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earthenware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buttons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brushes and brooms	[illegible]	[illegible]	(Brooms, corn, 8., 20c, p. doz.)
Umbrellas and parasols	30	24	[illegible]
Printing materials	20	15	[illegible]
Musical instruments	30	24	[illegible]
Books and maps	[illegible]	[illegible]	Free.
Paints	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stationery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tinware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures of pewter and lead	30	24	[illegible]
Manufactures of marble	30	24	[illegible]
Manufactures of India rubber	30	24	15
Manufactures of gold and silver leaf	30	24	15
Artificial flowers	25	19	20
Lard oil	25	19	20
Manuf's of wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
hats	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
fur	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
goats' hair	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
worsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
hemp	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	20

The average of ad valorem duties in force under the American tariff of 1857 is about 21 per cent. under the Canadian tariff of 1858, about 16 per cent.

Our manufacturers demand that Canada shall restore the scale of duties existing when the reciprocity treaty was ratified, on penalty of its abrogation. When it is considered that the duties imposed by the American tariff of 1857 are fully 25 per cent. higher than the corresponding rates of the Canadian tariff, the demand borders on arrogance.

What has been the effect of the Canadian tariff of 1858 upon our export of manufactures? It went into operation August 7, 1858, consequently the exports of the United States of dutiable articles for the year ending June 30, 1858, as compared with the exports for the year ending June 30, 1859, will exhibit the comparative operation of the former and the existing tariffs:

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA.

Articles.	1858.	1859.
Allamantine and other candles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beer, ale and porter, in casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Books and maps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bricks, lime and cement	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooms and brushes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buttons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables and cordage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carriages, railroad cars, parts of, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper and brass, manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drugs and medicines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earthern and stone ware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire engines and apparatus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gunpowder	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hats—of fur and silk	[illegible]	[illegible]
" of palm leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Household furniture	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures of India rubber—shoes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures of India rubber—other	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron—bar	[illegible]	[illegible]
" castings	[illegible]	[illegible]
" nails	[illegible]	[illegible]
" pig	[illegible]	[illegible]
" other manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewelry, real and imitation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather manufactures—boots and shoes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactured tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton manufactured—printed, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" white, other than duck	[illegible]	[illegible]
" duck	[illegible]	[illegible]
" other	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glass, manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, manufactures of—bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marble and stone, manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pewter and lead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Musical instruments	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils and varnish	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper and stationery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing presses and type	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saddlery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits, from grain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits, other materials	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, brown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, refined	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trunks and valises	[illegible]	[illegible]
Umbrellas, parasols, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinegar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wearing apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus it will be seen that the exports of manufactured articles from the United States to Canada were greater by $579,862, under the operation of the revised tariff, than for the year ending June 30, 1858, which had the full benefit of the reduced rates prescribed by the tariff in force prior to August 7, 1858. Of course, the [illegible] now making in the provinces for establishing domestic manufactures [illegible] monopoly of the market by American manufacturers, but this is unavoidable and will [illegible]

It is a sufficient reply to this, [illegible] of hostility that the [illegible] duties [illegible] by the [illegible] Canadian [illegible]

revenue measure is obvious from the fact that a considerable taxation is imposed upon tea and coffee, articles which the American government does not venture to charge with an impost. Our manufacturers should consider that the duties on these staples of consumption render it practicable for the Canadians to tax American manufactures only fifteen to twenty per cent. ad valorem, instead of the duties imposed by us upon Canadian manufactures, which, as is apparent from the preceding table, ranged from twenty to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The late attack upon that policy can be traced exclusively to one quarter, the shipping interest of New York and Philadelphia, and the lines of transportation between those cities and the West. Pennsylvania, as a State, cannot share the sentiment, for coal and iron, with the manufactures of the latter, are prominent exports to Canada; while the other manufacturing interest, both of Pennsylvania and New York, gain largely from the consumption of their products in the provinces. But the importing and railroad interests of the two States are apprehensive of the competition of the Grand Trunk railway and the navigation of the St. Lawrence; and the northwestern and even the Mississippi States must be forced, by the abrogation of reciprocal trade and navigation, to purchase, exclusively, certain channels of communication. It is not possible that the government of the United States can be induced to yield to such an appeal.

The foregoing considerations have been suggested by the documentary evidence before me. There may be other facts that would warrant other conclusions, but the records of the country, particularly the reports of the Treasury department, are, without exception, a complete vindication of the treaty of June 5, 1854.

Still if there is necessity for revision, let it be in the direction of the principles which the United States has always advanced—freedom, not restriction of commercial intercourse.

Stephen and His Anxious Mother.

[From the Hartford Evening Press, August 9th.]

Stephen was anxious to see his mother. His mother was anxious to see Stephen. The dutiful boy advertised it in the public prints that he was on his way to see his mother. He started from the city of New York to visit his mother, who resides in the western section of New York state. He naturally came to New Haven, Guilford and Hartford on his way, and at the latter place he was "betrayed" into a speech. Still bent on the maternal pilgrimage he goes towards Boston, attracted by a relative of his wife. It was a case of relative attraction. On his way, at Worcester, some Judas "betrayed" him into a speech. At Boston, betrayed again. Now, however, he started towards his mother. At Albany, seeking to pass through there as a private man, astonished at the magnificent demonstration, the unexpected reception (like the one at Hartford) he was "betrayed" into a speech, in which he declared that he was on his way to see his mother. From here the pilgrim son reaches Saratoga. Here he lays aside politics, thinks of his long unseen mother whom he is about to visit, and sinks into the genial pleasures of the place. Previous to this we ought to mention, he was "betrayed" into a speech. Full of thoughts of his mother, he starts in a north-east direction and lands at Rutland, the home of his youth. Owing to the wholly unexpected arrival in that place, so hallowed, &c.—he—well—is "betrayed into a speech. Full of pent up affection he can no longer restrain himself but goes to Bellows Falls. Amid the bellowing of the populace and the sobs of Stephen, he is deceived, deluded, imposed on—in fact "betrayed" into a speech. Cutting his filial stick in a south-east direction he informs us at Concord that he is visiting New England to look upon the grave of a relative. Sad Stephen, how skilfully his anxiety to see his mother is disguised. This statement was made in the course of some extended remarks which, in point of fact, "betrayed" pious Æneas into a speech at this very place. At Manchester, at Nashua, at Providence, still seeking the maternal embrace that still receded, he is still surprised and still "betrayed"—but why repeat the sad details?

Stephen, Stephen, who seems unable to cut his bread and cheese even, is next seen at a clam-bake at Rocky Point; far, far from mother, relatives or graves, on this strictly private tour to see his mother. Stephen, we say, sinks the maternal for a season, and allows one hundred and fifty bushels of baked clams and three thousand people to "betray" him into a speech—a brief one of an hour and a half.

Look at the map of New England. Where do you think Stephen is now? Why, way down on the rocky end of Rhode Island, at Newport, kicking up his truant heels by the great ocean, so much as to say, that, having travelled all over New England on the strength of her, he now don't care a "brass farthin'" for his maternal!

And yet, by and by, when he gets recuperated and wants to start on another tour, we shall hear his low, sweet voice mingling with the roar of the surf down there by the sounding sea, softly singing—

"Wake and call me early,
Call me early mother dear."

LETTER FROM EL PASO.

The Mimbres Gold Mines—Revolution in Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, July 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

Although just returned from a visit to the Mimbres gold mines, I have little of interest to communicate concerning them. The mining district is about six miles square, and will afford paying employment for three or four hundred men for some time to come. As yet the greater portion of those who have gone there are as graceless a set of villains as ever the sun shone upon. Too indolent to labor, they intend to gamble or steal for a livelihood, it being of little consequence to them or to the development of the country which "profession" they choose. There are a few, however, who are working as miners should, and these I am safe in saying are taking out from eight to sixteen dollars per day to the hand. Others could do as well. I must say, however, as an offset to the extravagant letters which have been written concerning these mines, that it would be the greatest folly for a man to leave his home in the States to come here in search of gold, as the mining district is not extensive enough to justify a larger emigration than is already there or on the way.

Our neighbors in Chihuahua are having another revolution, which is creating some excitement here. Jose Munoz, the Liberal Governor, and Cabinet, with the commander of the Liberal army are here, having fled from the Tucubalos under Bagon. The citizens of El Paso, across the river, though professed liberals, say that they have no use for his excellency, Munoz, accusing him of an inglorious flight, so that he has taken refuge from friends and foes on this side of the river. This is the government which it was proposed to establish by sending our army into Mexico. A number of letters have been written to Washington from this place, declaring such a step to be necessary in order to "protect the lives and property of American citizens." *Fudge!*

Going to Ruin.

The Democracy in Tazewell and Woodford counties are decidedly in a bad way. Not only has Mac of the Pekin *Register* lost his temper, and goes about the streets pouting, but the Peoria *Democratic Union* is put to its trumps almost daily to concoct lies to help out the unfortunate Douglasites of those to-be-redeemed counties. A week ago, we gave an account of the Democratic pow-wow at Tremont, where there was any amount of fighting and drunkenness, culminating in a serious stabbing affray. The parties were Irish, named Maurice Kern and Mat McMahan. The latter received a dangerous stab in the abdomen, and for a time his life was despaired of, but we learn he is likely to recover. The Pekin *Register* says the fight grew out of an old quarrel, but this is denied. The Peoria *Union* says it didn't occur within a mile of the town; but that was false, as one of the most respectable citizens of Tremont informs us that it occurred in the village.

A few days ago we gave an account of an unsuccessful missionary tour of Dr. Niglas and Herr Zotz of this city to Germantown in Woodford county, to address the Germans, the parties returning without having aired their eloquence. The *Union* tried to take the edge off this, by stating there had been a misunderstanding—the meeting being advertised for the afternoon and the speakers not going till evening. We are now informed that this is false. A certain young medical student of this city circulated the bills for the meeting, and was to make an address in English, but alas! for Democratic calculations, the affair was a fizzle.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Affray on a Government Boat.

The Sioux City *Times* gives the following particulars of an affray on the government boat Key West in the Rocky Mountains:

Just as they came in view of Fort Pierre an elk was observed standing on the shore, which the soldiers and Lieut. Carr were very desirous to shoot, when the pilot, as is customary when boats come in sight of places, blew the whistle, which frightened the elk away. This enraged the soldiers and the lieutenant, and the latter seizing a rifle fired at the pilot, but fortunately missed him. The pilot, in turn, drew a revolver and fired four times at the lieutenant, the last shot taking effect in the shoulder. He endeavored to fire again, but the pistol snapped without going off, when the soldiers rushed up into the pilot house and pricked and beat him with their bayonets, and then dragged him down and fastened him in one of the rooms. All the parties implicated were taken to Fort Randall, where the whole affair is undergoing an investigation under Col. Munroe.

Returning from Pike's Peak.

A Nebraska correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* gives the following account of the emigrants returning from Pike's Peak:

Not an hour in the day passes, but we meet or overtake large freight trains and incoming and outgoing emigrants. The returning emigrants are generally of that class who have left their farms and trades in the States with the expectation of finding surface or wash diggings, which do not exist in the Rocky Mountains only where lodes cross gullies and gulches. Disappointed in amassing a fortune in a short time, they become discouraged, home-sick and faint-hearted. Some of these people may, when at home, be considered, and doubtless are, quite energetic, but the majority have a hang-dog look that plainly indicates their trip to the gold mines of the Rocky Mountain has been anything but flattering. It is amusing to see the signs painted on some of the wagons. One has on the wagon cover, "Pike's Peak or bust," and G—d." Another, "Hit or miss; coming back, Baby." Another, "Going—gone," &c., &c. This class of persons would not make a decent living at home; and much as may be said by persons in the States, the number coming in does not exceed the number going out.

Evidences of an unmistakable character show that the question of reliability in the resources of the Pike's Peak country are such, that its destiny is already sealed for a great and populous State in a very short time, and statesmen of every political hue may as well "dry up" their opposition to the admission of this new State. "For still onward the Western Star of Empire sweeps," "till the broad Pacific's plashing wave shall kiss the iron band that unites its peaceful waters to the surging billows of the Atlantic.

The Prince Across his Mother's Knee.

The Rochester *Democrat* relates the following, on the authority of an eye-witness, a gentleman now residing in Rochester. We won't undertake to say that it is not true:

"Some thirteen or fourteen years ago, Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and the royal children, visited Scotland for the first time, and we believe tarried for a time at Balmoral. On the trip, the yacht in which the party travelled by water, called at Aberdeen, and of course the loyal inhabitants of that city turned out in large numbers to do honor to their beloved sovereign. A guard of honor, consisting of most of the merchants of the place, was formed, and in all the glory of black broadcloth and white kids, paraded on the edge of the dock to which the vessel was moored at just sufficient distance to prevent people from stepping on board. Seats were erected on the dock, tier above tier like those of a circus, to accommodate the thousands that assembled to gaze upon the spectacle of an anointed Queen.

Her Majesty good naturedly remained on deck to gratify as much as possible the curiosity of the bonny Scots, and promenaded about in full view of the immense crowd. The Prince of Wales, then a child of five or six years old, was with her. Among the other articles of furniture placed on deck for the accommodation of the Queen, was a splendid sofa ornamented with tassels, and the Prince, like other boys of his age, being of a destructive turn, began to pull at one of them in a manner that threatened to detach it. His mother observed the act and ordered the boy to desist. He did so, but as soon as her back was turned, seized the tassel again and gave it another jerk. The Queen appeared to have expected something of the kind, for she was at the moment watching him from the corner of her eye. In an instant she turned, and seizing the luckless heir-apparent of England by the "scruff of the neck," elevated one of her feet upon the sofa, boosted the youngster over her knee, adjusted him in the position mutually familiar to parents and children generally, when such ceremonies are to be performed, and gave him a sound spanking.

It may be proper to mention, *en passant*, for the information of youths who sometimes find themselves similarly circumstanced, that the illustrious sufferer kicked and bellowed under the afflictive dispensation, quite as lustily as children of lowlier birth are wont to do.

The amazement with which the spectators witnessed the example of royal domestic discipline, may be imagined, but scarcely described in fitting terms. A dead silence prevailed for a moment, but it was suddenly broken by a tremendous roar of laughter, which could not be repressed by any thought of decorum, respect for the Queen, or sympathy for the victim of her displeasure. The explosion recalled the royal mother to a sense of her position, and having turned toward the crowd for a moment, face suffused with crimson, she hastily descended into the cabin, and was seen no more by the expectant populace."

The Census.

[Washington Correspondence Missouri Republican.]

The census returns come in slowly, and, strange to say, they come first from the more distant sections of the country. The first reports received by Superintendent Kennedy were from Nebraska and Florida. Since then partial returns are in from several of the Eastern and Middle States—showing a heavy increase in the population of the towns, but in many a decrease in the country. This exhibits the fact that while the people are congregating in the cities and towns, the emigration to the new States is principally drawn from the rural districts.

An important disclosure by the returns, as far as they have been received, is that the cotton and sugar lands of the South and Southwest will require the aid of sixty millions of slaves to bring them into cultivation. Under the Federal Constitution three-fifths of the slaves are included in the Federal Representative population. Thus the cotton and sugar-growing States will become entitled to a number of representatives in Congress equal to the number which will represent forty millions of free whites in the Northern States. Should the South not become fanatical and secede, the Southern States may yet recover their lost power in the Federal Government.

Corn in Missouri.

Missouri has planted this year, fifty per cent. more corn than ever before. Some of it is cut short, but the greatest crop ever made stands on the ground. The Fulton *Telegraph* speaks for Callaway County as follows:

Everybody, six weeks ago, expected that the corn crops would be largely over an average. Since then rain has [illegible] very much needed. Corn has been stunted [illegible] extent in [illegible] localities. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the corn crops in Callaway will be generally [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] and milled yields will be good. So that [illegible] no famine, nor anything of the [illegible]

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☞ Why does Cristadoro's Hair Dye [illegible] present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO because there is no other dye however been subjected to chemical analysis at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Jno. D. Parks, 124 Lake st., Chicago.

☞ Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of [illegible] is the best remedy known, for the cure of these [illegible] In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago.

☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases—the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities important to health. How many young men and women are seen with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of washes of various kinds. This is a very dangerous practice, should never be practiced by persons desirous of health. Mothers who have children afflicted with scrofulous eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are particularly express for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood from all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin so much admired by all people of taste and refinement. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plaster. They impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain. These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the congealed impurities of the system. Should be used for all Complaints, Pains, Fatigue, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female [illegible], &c. They retain their active properties when other plasters are worthless, PARK'S PATENT PRICKLY PLASTERS, Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 25 DIMES. [illegible] every family should have them. [illegible] three sizes on leather. Sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st., and by Druggists generally.

☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and all GARDEN INSECTS. ☞ Principal Depot 512 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters. These popular BITTERS possess all the medicinal and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and [illegible] as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent Invalids, and all Weakly persons, it cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their superiority over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES and FEMALE COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVER. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Merchant street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. W. F. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Those who are Curious to [illegible] the wonderful perfection to which A. Olvera [illegible] manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street and compare these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as CONGRESS WATER, by unprincipled persons of every description, who, when they dare not use that name, "Saratoga Water"; which many persons suppose to be the same as the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated. To protect the public from such imposition, we brand our Corks thus:

CONGRESS C. W. WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on them are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling. ☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York. CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring. Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Geo. [illegible] J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; [illegible] Bryan, Lake st.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, [illegible] supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from [illegible] house; and we would recommend them to the favorable [illegible] persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, then substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one every [illegible] The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. [illegible] box of the LIFE ADDITION PILLS are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these boxes, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Deep all the thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty cents, and thirty worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal st., New York. Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS. [illegible] Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manila Do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold at the lowest [illegible] ☞ Cash paid for Rags. [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books to any description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Especial attention given to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, Books, &c., of every style. Old Books re-bound. All kinds of Ruling done with neatness and dispatch. [illegible] Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street,) Post Office Box 3636.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State street, ... Up Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, Gas Fixtures. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all new Patterns. [illegible] Pipe at cost discount from list prices. [illegible] per pound.

R. D. McFARLAND, Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 84....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO. —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE. [illegible] Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business [illegible] Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington st. [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS, ... WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO. Post Office Box 3539. [illegible]

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE, 102 . . Randolph Street . . . [illegible] (E. R. BINGHAM, Manager.) Constantly supplied with every variety of Dental Materials, PORCELAIN TEETH, [illegible]

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. [illegible] TWINES AND CORDAGE. [illegible]

PITCHERS,
ater Coolers,
UIT JARS,
AND
CELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
City Crockery Store of
ueen Brothers,
.....LAKE STREET.....No 79
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K MILL BAGS
P. PALMER,
AND 115 LAKE STREET.
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YLETE OFFICE OUT-FIT.
USINESS MEN IN WANT OF
& Books,
riting Paper,
Envelopes,
Office Stationery,
&c.
mercial Printing
OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AT
W PRICES,
JONES PERDUE & SMALL,
142 Lake Street.
L TRADE.—
1860.
, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
tors and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
ENS' WEAR.
ally receives their usual large and varied
Fall Trade, to which they invite your atten-
stock is available part of
ry description, including
and Fancy Cassimeres,
and Fancy Doeskins,
Hose and Block Plaids,
Black and Colored Merino Beavers,
BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
STOR BEAVERS.
EVALENTIA TESTINGS of all grades and
ITS of all grades and styles.
A complete stock of
ilor's Trimmings.
Agents for
'S REPORT OF FASHIONS,
[lyr2 cow-tu.]
SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
S, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
AT
40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150
CENTS.
RATEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
.....Lake Street.....No. 126
CHICAGO, ILL.

Special Notices.

☞ A Word to the Ladies.—In re-commending the use as one Month's or Quarterly Course of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Sanative Pills, it is but just to state that they are stimulant to the system in promoting strength and vigor during certain periodical stages which are oftimes attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and no mother nursing a babe the system cannot a diseased stomach and bowels, and impart it to whom it feeds. Either of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, but especially his Carminative Balsam, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before any consultation at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from any poisonous ingredient, it confers a fair black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold, everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Office, No. 5 Astor House, New York. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. lyr27-DAWIM.

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bone Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases, in the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & O. MAGUIRE, 8 Levee, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. lyr27-tu&thsm

☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and vicious. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many times and in what manner are with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of cosmetics and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up, by external applications, for in this way they will drive the humors and poisons of health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that fixes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared, expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, as much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers. ly18 1m

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
They Import Strength: They Invigorate Pain.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and cure all the diseases for which the Proprietor has recommended them. Should be used for all Chronic Rheumatic complaints, Pain, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Liver Complaint, Female Weakness, &c. Raised and Printed to order, Mezzotints, Periodicals, etc., bound in all styles. Orders promptly executed. Kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. No. 134 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street, Post Office Box 5284. myl6 y dly

☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Distroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
Principal Depot 613 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my25cow12t-lm

☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are combined in the most effectual manner known, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescents generally, and all weakly people, they have no rivals. In all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Debility, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
A. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70 State street, Chicago.
S. S. LANDON, Agent. apr8-90-Lawly

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohmen & Co. (late manager at Batcheler's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. ap7

☞ Barry's Tricophorous is the best, and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it and be convinced. Prepared only and sold by Dr. BARRY, 32 Astor Place, New York. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh14t-65-6m

☞ Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use the name, call it "Congress" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real article of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ADOPTED Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the to the utmost extent of the law.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or to our Eastern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARK & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Rood & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq., W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARK & WHITE.
ap7dly

☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. Ten of the Love Anderson Pills are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, when each active ingredient is shielded or farmacked in Tain one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for Forty days and these pills in the place thereof for the time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth is three and dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal-st., New York.
Sold by GEORGE R. STANTON, General Western Agent, 45 Wabash street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. jy9-1m

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., BUTLER & HUNT have added the following sizes of print:

Brev	12x20	Small	20x30	30x40
Bourg	15x20	Med	24x30	30x42
	20x25	20x28	30x35	30x46

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
1,000 reams Colored do.
Also a large assortment of Printer's stationery.
1,000 Reams of Walker's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. au13

☞ Cash paid for Rags. au8

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
In the Stereotype and Electrotype Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Old Books, Ledger Heads, Billheads, Bills &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Mezzotints, Periodicals, etc., bound in all styles. Orders promptly executed. Kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.
No. 134 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street, Post Office Box 5284. myl6 y dly

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - Up Stairs.
BOREHAM & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
For 60 per cent. discount from list prices. Fitting to order per personal. mh12-ly-ad87

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84.....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO,.....84
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The undersigned will continue every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Re-Silvering.
Satisfactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
.....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO,.....18
Post Office Box 5284.
RANDOLPH-ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
Gold foil and gold in crystal, a large and superior assortment of
Gold and Platina Plate, Gum Enamel, Porcelain Teeth, Gold and Silver Wire, Platina Foil, Platina Wire, Platina Cones, Platina Points, Platina Pins, Platina Solder, Platina Scrap, Platina Sponge, Platina Crucibles, Platina Blowpipes, Platina Spatulas, Platina Tweezers, Platina Cleaners, Platina Mouth Mirrors, Platina Plate and

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 16, 1860.

Currency begins to come in pretty freely, and to-day the banks were easier in that line, and generally [illegible] Sale of exchange ruling in the market. Exchange is abundant. The current selling prices is ½ of one per cent premium for currency. Of course that is the price on collections, but several of the larger banks would not obtain the sale of round sums at ¼ below the current price. Selling rates in the street are ¾@1 for New York; on Buffalo par was in some cases accepted. Wa quote buying rates ¼@¾ on New York, but some of the larger banks decline to purchase on any terms. A glance at our commercial column will show immense receipts of grain, and with the consequent[illegible] money must rule at low figures for some time to come. We should not be surprised to see it[illegible] for the first of September.

Gold is easier to-day and retails at 1 per cent premium. Buying rates 1/4.

EXCHANGE.—The Gazette of this morning says:

There was an increased income at most of the banking houses to-day, and with a lighter demand than yesterday, the market was several degrees easier, good paper being in request at 10 per cent. There was no excess of Exchange with several of the banks last night, and operations were made in some cases, but generally the rate was maintained at 1 prem. for banker's checks. Gold was in request for, but the market is dull at 2@2½ prem. It is shipped East as it accumulates. The leading rate for 60 day bills on the East is 8@9 per cent, which is an advance of 1 per cent on the figures heretofore current. Prime New Orleans paper, 60 days, 90 day, 9 per cent. Wagnests sight as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York [illegible]	par.	NOM prem.
New Orleans [illegible]	½ prem.	¾ prem.
Ame ican Gold	½ prem.	40@60 dis.

NEW YORK.—The *World* of yesterday reports as follows:

The market for money remains without change. On call the supply is in excess of the demand, and the nominal rate is 5 per cent. In business paper there is very little doing; the few notes that are offered for sale are of the best grade, according to date and arrangement.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 16.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bbls.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bbls.	Lbs.
Receipts	2,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	100	10,000
Shipments	1,000	5,000	10,000	2,000	500	1,000	100	10,000

By Lake.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bbls.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bbls.	Lbs.
Receipts	2,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	100	10,000
Shipments	1,000	5,000	10,000	2,000	500	1,000	100	10,000

By Rail.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bbls.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bbls.	Lbs.
Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bbls.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bbls.	Lbs.
Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of flour and grain to-day were the heaviest of the season—footing up 274,818 bushels. Of this there was 169,294 bushels wheat—the Galena road alone having brought in 45,029 bushels.

Notwithstanding the increase in the supply of wheat, the market to-day opened brisk, and under an active shipping inquiry an advance of 1@2c was obtained, which improvement however was almost lost sight of before the close. About 150,000 bushels changed hands at 85@87c for No. 1 Spring in store; 81@82c for No. 2; and 74c for Rejected. Besides the above, which was mostly taken by shippers, there was an active speculative inquiry for delivery on Saturday and Monday next at 86c, and about 50,000 bu were sold at that price. Winter Wheat was scarce, and improved in price 1@2c—sales being rather limited at $1.00@1.00½ for No. 1 Red; and 95c for No. 2 Red. The heavy receipts of Corn, as well as less favorable reports from New York, caused a decline of about 1c, at which upwards of 100,000 bush changed hands—the range of price being 40@41c for No. 1 in store; 39@40c for No. 2; 36@37c for Rejected; and 41½c for No. 3 Canal afloat. Oats were less inquired for and the market was quiet at 19c for No. 1, and 18c for Rejected. Rye was rather urgently pressed upon the market and a decline of 1c took place, closing dull, with sales at 46c for No. 1 in store. Barley and Barley is easier and in demand at 45 cents to 80 cents. The Flour market was dull, and although the offering were light, yet the tendency in prices were rather downward. The transactions, however, were very light, at $4.60@4.70 for good to choice spring extras. Timothy Seed was firm at $2.75@2.80. Mess Pork sold today at $18.50—200 bbls being taken for shipment. Lard is scarce. Tallow in good demand at 9@10c. Hides more active, but unchanged. Live Hogs are scarce and in good demand at $4.75@5.00.

Freights have again advanced 1@1c. Four vessels were engaged at 12½c for wheat to Kingston; 8@8½c to Port Colborne; 8c for corn to Buffalo; and one to arrive at 9c for wheat to Buffalo.

CHARTERED.—For Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats, 2,000 bbls flour, 2,000 bbls pork, 2,000 bbls lard, 2,000 bbls tallow, 2,000 bbls whisky, 2,000 bbls high wines, 2,000 bbls salt, 2,000 bbls beef